Based on the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a cause of increased globalization?

Read Passage >

A Many products take the form of information, which does not require traditional transportation.

B Shipping improvements have driven down transportation costs of selling products.

C Large economies create a surplus and only export to smaller economies.

D International agreements and treaties between countries encourage international trade.

The Rise of Globalization and Economic Interdependence

Recent decades have seen a trend toward globalization, which is the expanding cultural, political, and economic connections between people around the world. One measure of this is the increased buying and selling of goods, services, and assets across national borders—in other words, international trade and financial capital flows.

Globalization has occurred for a number of reasons. Improvements in shipping . . . and air cargo have driven down transportation costs. Innovations in computing and telecommunications have made it easier and cheaper to manage long-distance economic connections of production and sales. Many valuable products and services in the modern economy can take the form of information—for example, computer software; financial advice; travel planning; music, books and movies; and blueprints for designing a building. These products and many others can be transported over telephones and computer networks at ever-lower costs. Finally, international agreements and treaties between countries have encouraged greater trade.

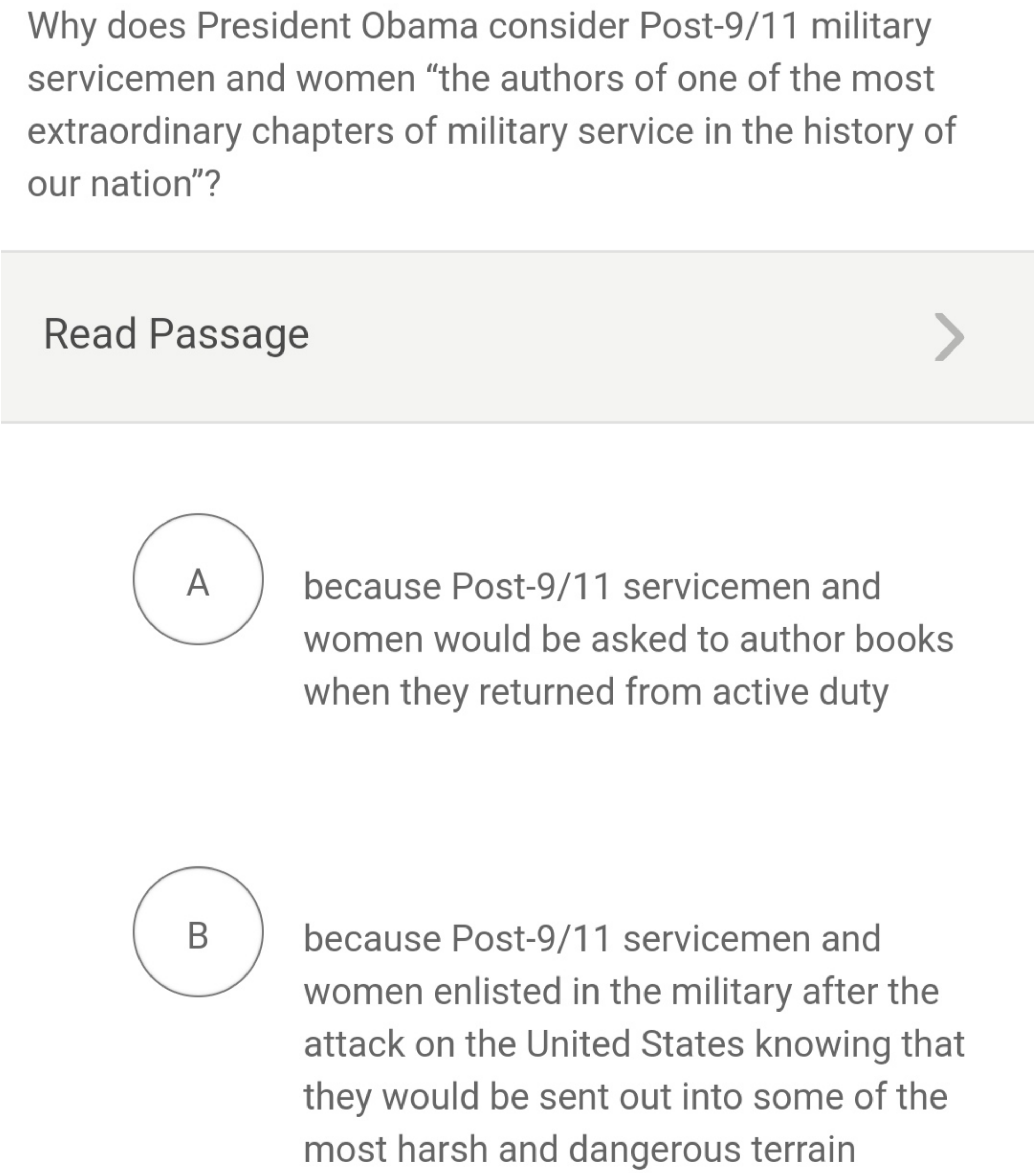
In recent decades, the export/GDP ratio has generally risen, both worldwide and for the US economy. Interestingly, the share of US exports in proportion to the US economy is well below the global average, in part because large economies like the United States can contain more of the division of labor inside their national borders. However, smaller economies like Belgium, Korea, and Canada need to trade across their borders with other countries to take full advantage of division of labor, specialization, and economies of scale. In this sense, the enormous US economy is less affected by globalization than most other countries. . . .

The last few decades have seen globalization evolve as a result of growth in commercial and financial networks that cross national borders, making businesses and workers from different economies increasingly interdependent.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

The only answer choice not mentioned in the passage is C; all other answer choices are listed as causes of increased globalization and are, therefore, incorrect. The passage states, “Improvements in shipping . . . and air cargo have driven down transportation costs. . . . Many valuable products and services in the modern economy can take the form of information—for example, computer software; financial advice; travel planning; music, books and movies; and blueprints for designing a building. These products and many others can be transported over telephones and computer networks at ever-lower costs. Finally, international agreements and treaties between countries have encouraged greater trade.”



Why does President Obama consider Post-9/11 military servicemen and women “the authors of one of the most extraordinary chapters of military service in the history of our nation”?

A. because Post-9/11 servicemen and women would be asked to author books when they returned from active duty

B. because Post-9/11 servicemen and women enlisted in the military after the attack on the United States knowing that they would be sent out into some of the most harsh and dangerous terrain

Ⓒ because Post-9/11 servicemen and women would be honored in books after they returned from active duty

Ⓓ because the attack on the United States on September 11, 2001, was an extraordinary event

An Excerpt of the Remarks by the President on the Post-9/11 GI Bill

“I want to join all of today's speakers in thanking those of you who worked so hard to make this occasion possible. But above all, I want to pay tribute to the veterans who are now advancing their dreams by pursuing an education.

Obviously I'm honored to be here, and to renew our commitment to ensure that the men and women who wear the uniform of the United States of America get the opportunities that they have earned. I was a proud co-sponsor of the Post-9/11 GI Bill as senator. I'm committed to working with Secretary Shinseki to see that it is successfully implemented as President.

And we do this not just to meet our moral obligation to those who've sacrificed greatly on our behalf and on behalf of the country. We do it because these men and women must now be prepared to lead our nation in the peaceful pursuit of economic leadership in the 21st century.

This generation of servicemen and women has already earned a place of honor in American history. Each of them signed up to serve, many after they knew that they would be sent into harm's way. Over the last eight years, they have endured tour after tour of duty in dangerous and distant places. They've experienced grueling combat -- from the streets of Fallujah to the harsh terrain of Helmand Province. They've adapted to complex insurgencies, protected local populations, and trained foreign security forces. So by any measure, they are the authors of one of the most extraordinary chapters of military service in the history of our nation.

And I don't make that statement lightly. For we know that anyone who puts on the uniform joins an unbroken line of selfless patriots that stretches back to Lexington and Concord. The freedom and prosperity that we enjoy would not exist without the service of generations of Americans who were willing to bear the heaviest and most dangerous burden.

But we also know this: The contributions that our servicemen and women can make to this nation do not end when they take off that uniform. We owe a debt to all who serve. And when we repay that debt to those bravest Americans among us, then we are investing in our future -- not just their future, but also the future of our own country."

United States President Obama

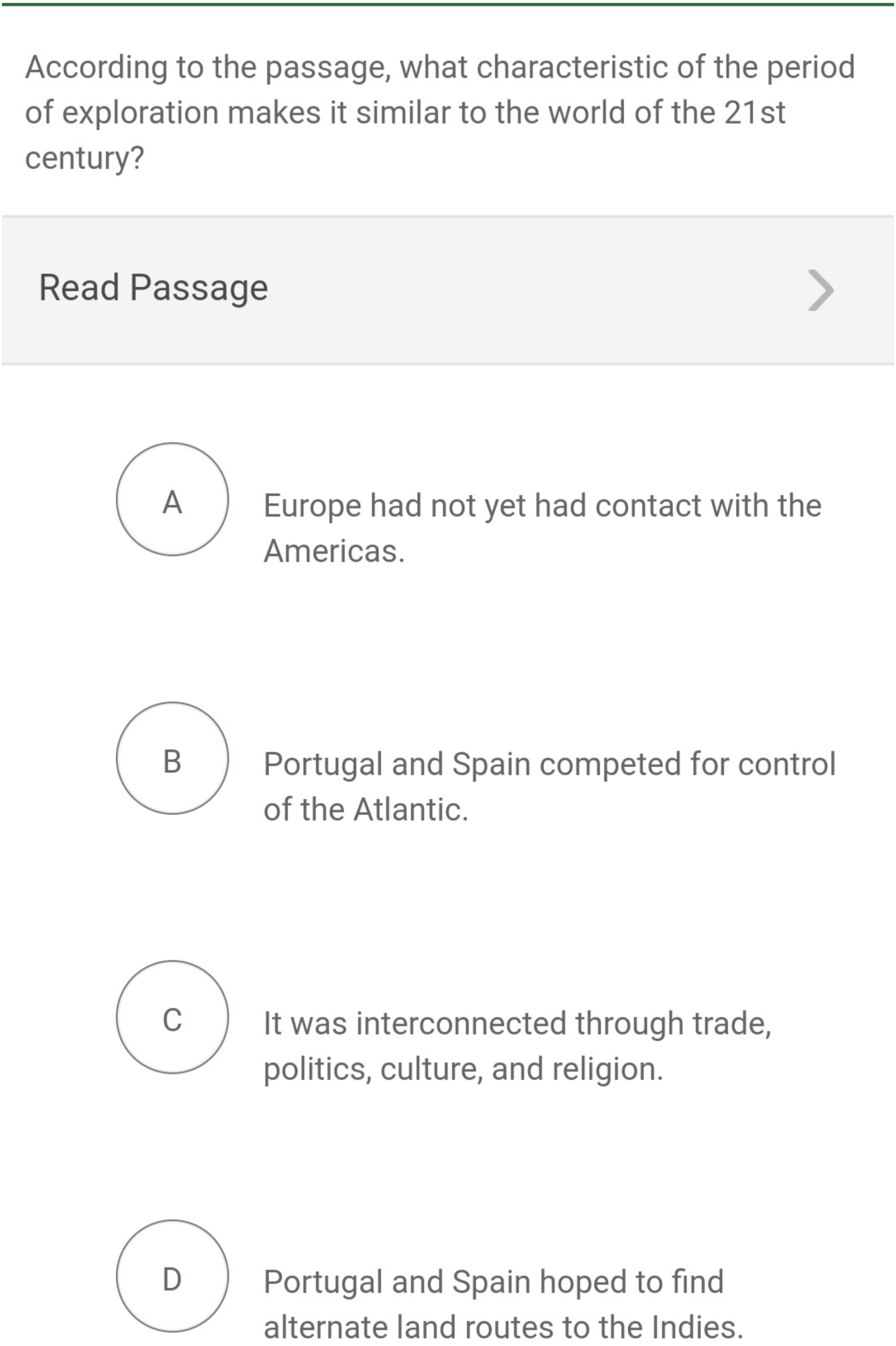
August 3, 2009

The correct answer is B.

Explanation

As senator, Barack Obama helped to sponsor the Post-9/11 GI Bill. When he became the US president, he wanted to ensure that those who served in the Armed Forces after the attack on the United States on September 11, 2001, would return home to an environment that honored their courageous character. He stated, “This generation of servicemen and women has already earned a place of honor in American history. Each of them signed up to serve, many after they knew that they would be sent into harm's way. Over the last eight years, they have endured tour after tour of duty in dangerous and distant places. They've experienced grueling combat -- from the streets of Fallujah to the harsh terrain of Helmand Province. They've adapted to complex insurgencies, protected local populations, and trained foreign security forces.”

President Obama considered the Post-9/11 servicemen and women “the authors of one of the most extraordinary chapters of military service in the history of our nation” because they enlisted in the military after the attack on the United States knowing that they would be sent out into some of the most harsh and dangerous terrain.



According to the passage, what characteristic of the period of exploration makes it similar to the world of the 21st century?

A Europe had not yet had contact with the Americas.

B Portugal and Spain competed for control of the Atlantic.

C It was interconnected through trade, politics, culture, and religion.

D Portugal and Spain hoped to find alternate land routes to the Indies.

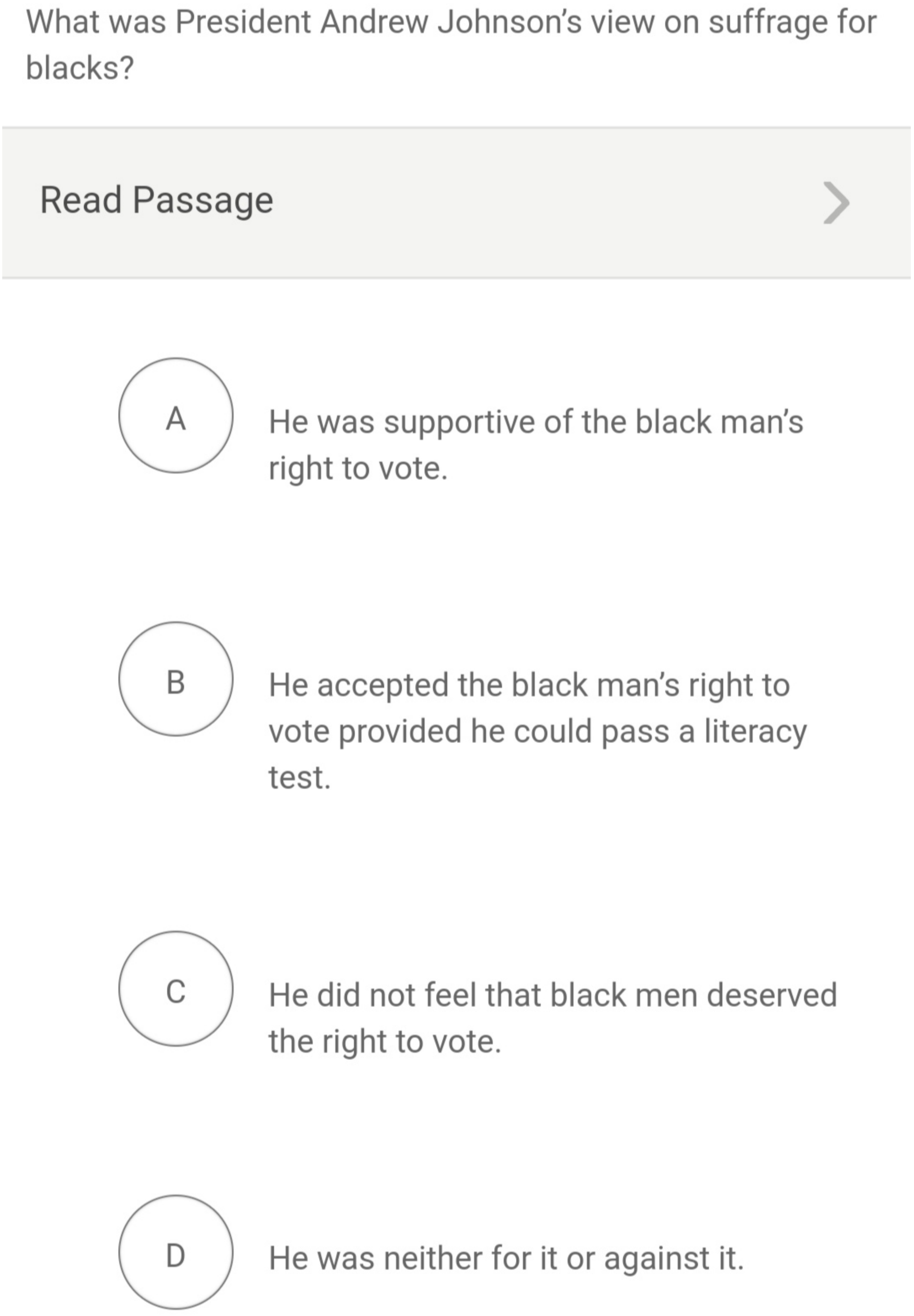
Excerpt from History in the Making: A History of the People of the United States of America to 1877

The period before European contact with the Americas marked the beginning of globalization. During this time, the world became, in a sense, both larger and smaller. Voyages of exploration captured the immensity of the earth in maps, images, and the writings of travelers; simultaneously, emerging webs of connection between regions and peoples brought the world closer together. Thus, we often refer to this period as the “early modern era.” For the first time, we see the emergence of a world that bears great similarity to ours of the twenty-first century, a world interconnected through trade, politics, culture, and religion. China took the lead in oceanic exploration in the early fifteenth century, but by mid-century leaders stopped seeking overseas markets. They preferred to let the trade come to them. Chinese efforts gave way to the much more aggressive Portugal and Spain who competed for control of the Atlantic in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. Both countries had engaged in overland trade with the Islamic world in the Middle Ages and hoped to find alternatives to the land routes used to conduct business with the Indies. Meanwhile, England and France largely ignored the trend of oceanic exploration in the sixteenth century. While their leaders witnessed the success the Portuguese and Spanish had, internal problems blunted their ability to sponsor expeditions. As the European nations expanded their presence in the Atlantic Ocean, they also drew many African kingdoms into their global web.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

The answer is suggested by this excerpt from the passage: “[W]e see the emergence of a world that bears great similarity to ours of the twenty-first century, a world interconnected through trade, politics, culture, and religion.” The other three answer choices are examples of how the period was different than the world of the 21st century.



What was President Andrew Johnson’s view on suffrage for blacks?

A He was supportive of the black man’s right to vote.

B He accepted the black man’s right to vote provided he could pass a literacy test.

C He did not feel that black men deserved the right to vote.

D He was neither for it or against it.

Presidential Reconstruction

Ascending to the presidency following the assassination of President Lincoln, Andrew Johnson adopted a very moderate approach toward Reconstruction. Johnson believed the former Confederate States should determine their own course of action with respect to re-establishing their governments and moving towards re-entry into the Union. Johnson felt freed black slaves were incapable of managing their own lives. He did not believe they deserved the right to vote and he espoused the idea of freed blacks emigrating to their own colony.

Johnson's approach to Reconstruction was extremely lenient. He pardoned most of the Confederate leaders. He returned the property of former Confederates who pledged loyalty to the Union provided they agreed to abide by the Thirteenth Amendment. Under the Presidential phase of Reconstruction, many former Confederate leaders returned to power.

Whites in the South looked to subjugate former slaves by enacting discriminatory laws known as the Black Codes. The Black Codes in some States required freed slaves to provide written evidence of employment or they would be forced to return to work on the plantations. In many states, blacks were not allowed to own guns, hunt or fish. They were also banned from public facilities, parks, and schools.

The Freedman's Bureau was a federal agency established to help former slaves transition from slavery to freedom. The Black Codes thwarted this agency's efforts and resulted in the majority of freed slaves returning to work the fields to survive.

Johnson’s policies resulted in a backlash from the Radical Republicans of the North. The Radical Republicans believed that the principles of the Declaration of Independence and the freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution should be granted to all men, regardless of race, creed, or color.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

As the passage states, “He [Johnson] did not believe they deserved the right to vote and he espoused the idea of freed blacks emigrating to their own colony.”

Which of the following **best** describe the main difference between Woodrow Wilson's foreign policy philosophy compared to that of his immediate predecessors William Taft and Theodore Roosevelt?

Read Passage >

○ A Taft and Roosevelt favored a hands-off approach to foreign policy, whereas Wilson preferred to be more involved in the affairs of foreign nations.

○ B Taft and Roosevelt espoused an expansionist view of US foreign policy, while Wilson was more of an isolationist.

C

Taft and Roosevelt pursued a foreign policy based on American self-interest, while Wilson preferred a policy based on morality.

D

Taft and Roosevelt followed an isolationist based foreign policy, whereas Wilson pursued a more active role for the United States in world economics and nation building.

Woodrow Wilson’s New Freedom

When Woodrow Wilson took over the White House in March 1913, he promised a less expansionist approach to American foreign policy than Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft had pursued. Wilson did share the commonly held view that American values were superior to those of the rest of the world, that democracy was the best system to promote peace and stability, and that the United States should continue to actively pursue economic markets abroad. But he proposed an idealistic foreign policy based on morality, rather than American self-interest, and felt that American interference in another nation’s affairs should occur only when the circumstances rose to the level of a moral imperative.

Wilson appointed former presidential candidate William Jennings Bryan, a noted anti-imperialist and proponent of world peace, as his Secretary of State. Bryan undertook his new assignment with great vigor, encouraging nations around the world to sign “cooling off treaties,” under which they agreed to resolve international disputes through talks, not war, and to submit any grievances to an international commission. Bryan also negotiated friendly relations with Colombia, including a $25 million apology for Roosevelt’s actions during the Panamanian Revolution, and worked to establish effective self-government in the Philippines in preparation for the eventual American withdrawal. Even with Bryan’s support, however, Wilson found that it was much harder than he anticipated to keep the United States out of world affairs. In reality, the United States was interventionist in areas where its interests—direct or indirect—were threatened.

Wilson's greatest break from his predecessors occurred in Asia, where he abandoned Taft's "dollar diplomacy," a foreign policy that essentially used the power of US economic dominance as a threat to gain favorable terms. Instead, Wilson revived diplomatic efforts to keep Japanese interference there at a minimum. But as World War I, also known as the Great War, began to unfold, and European nations largely abandoned their imperialistic interests in order to marshal their forces for self-defense, Japan demanded that China succumb to a Japanese protectorate over their entire nation. In 1917, William Jennings Bryan's successor as Secretary of State, Robert Lansing, signed the Lansing-Ishii Agreement, which recognized Japanese control over the Manchurian region of China in exchange for Japan's promise not to exploit the war to gain a greater foothold in the rest of the country.

Furthering his goal of reducing overseas interventions, Wilson had promised not to rely on the Roosevelt Corollary, Theodore Roosevelt's explicit policy that the United States could involve itself in Latin American politics whenever it felt that the countries in the Western Hemisphere needed policing. Once president, however, Wilson again found that it was more difficult to avoid American interventionism in practice than in rhetoric. Indeed, Wilson intervened more in Western Hemisphere affairs than either Taft or Roosevelt. In 1915, when a revolution in Haiti resulted in the murder of the Haitian president and threatened the safety of New York banking interests in the country, Wilson sent over three hundred US Marines to establish order. Subsequently, the United States assumed control over the island's foreign policy as well as its financial administration. One year later, in 1916, Wilson again sent marines to Hispaniola, this time to the Dominican Republic, to ensure prompt payment of a debt that nation owed. In 1917, Wilson sent troops to Cuba to protect American-owned sugar plantations from attacks by Cuban rebels; this time, the troops remained for four years.

Wilson's most noted foreign policy foray prior to World War I focused on Mexico, where rebel general Victoriano Huerta had seized control from a previous rebel government just weeks before Wilson's inauguration. Wilson refused to recognize Huerta's government, instead choosing to make an example of Mexico by demanding that they hold democratic elections and establish laws based on the moral principles he espoused. Officially, Wilson supported Venustiano Carranza, who opposed Huerta's military control of the country. When American intelligence learned of a German ship allegedly preparing to deliver weapons to Huerta's forces, Wilson ordered the US Navy to land forces at Veracruz to stop the shipment.

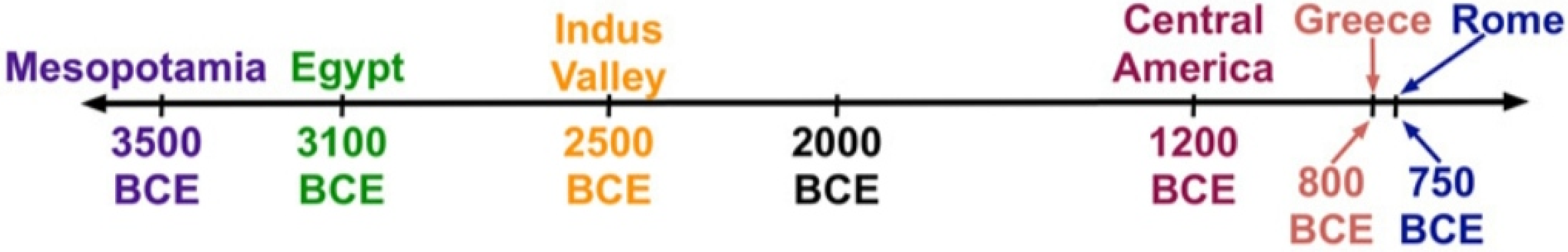
The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Woodrow Wilson preferred a foreign policy that was based on morality shown by example, holding US democracy up to the world as a shining ideal. Theodore Roosevelt and William Howard Taft based their foreign policy on American self-interest. As stated in the passage, "Wilson did share the commonly held view that American values were superior to those of the rest of the world, that democracy was the best system to promote peace and stability, and that the United States should continue to actively pursue economic markets abroad. But he **proposed an idealistic foreign policy based on morality**, rather than American self-interest, and felt that American interference in another nation's affairs should occur only when the circumstances rose to the level of a moral imperative."

Based on the passage, which of the following belongs at 2000 BCE on the timeline?

Development of Civilizations Timeline


Mesopotamia
3500 BCE
Egypt
3100 BCE
Indus Valley
2500 BCE
2000 BCE
Central America
1200 BCE
Greece
800 BCE
Rome
750 BCE

Read Passage ›

A Antarctica

B China

C Iraq

D Russia

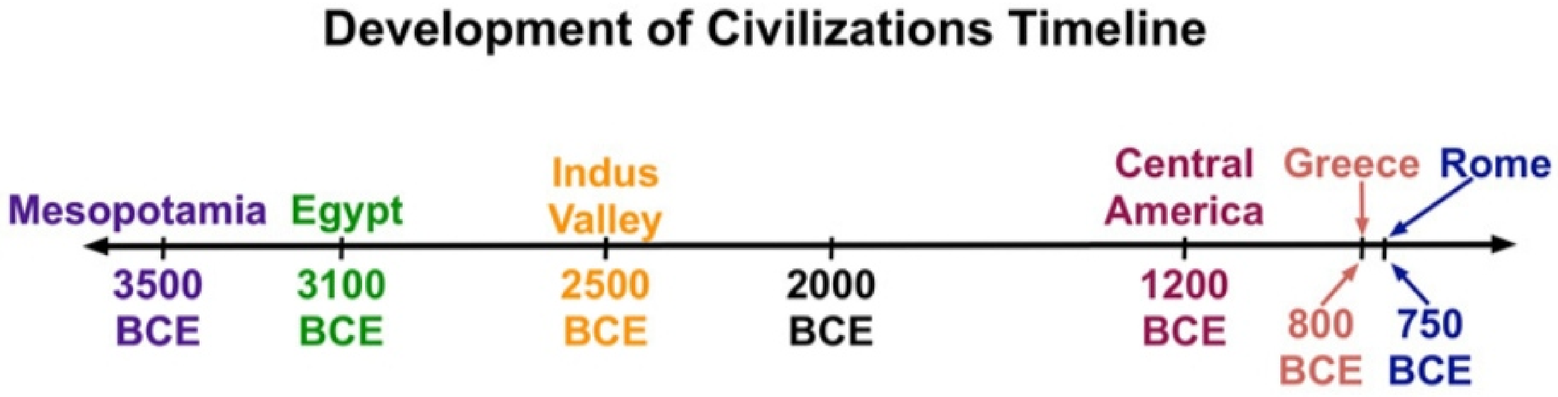
Development of Civilizations

Ancient civilization refers to the first settled and stable communities that were considered to be an advanced society with farming, a division of labor, religion, government, and a written language. Civilizations became the basis states, nations, and empires. The earliest civilization, Mesopotamia, began to develop around 3500 BCE in the area that is present-day Iraq. From that point, civilizations continued to develop and thrive across the world. The ancient Egyptian civilization was formed around 3100 BCE. Civilizations were established in the Indus Valley by 2500 BCE, in China by 2000 BCE, in Central America by 1200 BCE, in Greece by 800 BCE, and in Rome by 750 BCE. Civilizations continued to develop on every continent except Antarctica.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

The missing information on the timeline is China. The passage states: “Civilizations were established in the Indus Valley by 2500 BCE, **in China by 2000 BCE**, in Central America by 1200 BCE, in Greece by 800 BCE, and in Rome by 750 BCE.”


Development of Civilizations Timeline
Mesopotamia
3500 BCE
Egypt
3100 BCE
Indus Valley
2500 BCE
2000 BCE
Central America
1200 BCE
Greece
800 BCE
Rome
750 BCE

Which of the following statements does **NOT** describe what President Truman maintained would happen if Greece disappears as an independent state?

Read Passage >

(A) Confusion and disorder might spread throughout the entire Middle East.

(B) Greece's neighbor, Turkey, would be immediately and negatively affected.

(C) The United States would be the next target of a militant totalitarian minority.

(D) Other neighbors striving toward freedom and independence would become discouraged.

Excerpt #2 from President Truman's Speech to Congress, Marking the Beginning of the Truman Doctrine (1947)

. . . One of the primary objectives of the foreign policy of the United States is the creation of conditions in which we and other nations will be able to work out a way of life free from coercion. This was a fundamental issue in the war with Germany and Japan. Our victory was won over countries which sought to impose their will, and their way of life, upon other nations.

To ensure the peaceful development of nations, free from coercion, the United States has taken a leading part in establishing the United Nations, The United Nations is designed to make possible lasting freedom and independence for all its members. We shall not realize our objectives, however, unless we are willing to help free peoples to maintain their free institutions and their national integrity against aggressive movements that seek to impose upon them totalitarian regimes. This is no more than a frank recognition that totalitarian regimes imposed on free peoples, by direct or indirect aggression, undermine the foundations of international peace and hence the security of the United States.

The peoples of a number of countries of the world have recently had totalitarian regimes forced upon them against their will. The Government of the United States has made frequent protests against coercion and intimidation, in violation of the Yalta agreement, in Poland, Rumania, and Bulgaria. I must also state that in a number of other countries there have been similar developments.

At the present moment in world history, nearly every nation must choose between alternative ways of life. The choice is too often not a free one.

One way of life is based upon the will of the majority and is distinguished by free institutions, representative government, free elections, guarantees of individual liberty, freedom of speech and religion, and freedom from political oppression.

The second way of life is based upon the will of a minority forcibly imposed upon the majority. It relies upon terror and oppression, a controlled press and radio; fixed elections, and the suppression of personal freedoms.

I believe that it must be the policy of the United States to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures.

I believe that we must assist free peoples to work out their own destinies in their own way.

I believe that our help should be primarily through economic and financial aid which is essential to economic stability and orderly political processes.

The world is not static, and the status quo is not sacred. But we cannot allow changes in the status quo in violation of the Charter of the United Nations by such methods as coercion, or by such subterfuges as political infiltration. In helping free and independent nations to maintain their freedom, the United States will be giving effect to the principles of the Charter of the United Nations.

It is necessary only to glance at a map to realize that the survival and integrity of the Greek nation are of grave importance in a much wider situation. If Greece should fall under the control of an armed minority, the effect upon its neighbor, Turkey, would be immediate and serious. Confusion and disorder might well spread throughout the entire Middle East.

Moreover, the disappearance of Greece as an independent state would have a profound effect upon those countries in Europe whose peoples are struggling against great difficulties to maintain their freedoms and their independence while they repair the damages of war.

It would be an unspeakable tragedy if these countries, which have struggled so long against overwhelming odds, should lose that victory for which they sacrificed so much. Collapse of free institutions and loss of independence would be disastrous not only for them but for the world.

Discouragement and possibly failure would quickly be the lot of neighboring peoples striving to maintain their freedom and independence.

Should we fail to aid Greece and Turkey in this fateful hour, the effect will be far reaching to the West as well as to the East.

We must take immediate and resolute action.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Answer choices A, B, and D are all mentioned within the passage as consequences of Greece falling under the control of an armed minority and losing its status as an independent state. According to the passage, "If Greece should fall under the control of an armed minority, **the effect upon its neighbor, Turkey, would be immediate and serious. Confusion and disorder might well spread throughout the entire Middle East**. Moreover, the disappearance of Greece as an independent state would have a profound effect upon those countries in Europe whose peoples are struggling against great difficulties to maintain their freedoms and their independence while they repair the damages of war. . . . **Discouragement and possibly failure would quickly be the lot of neighboring peoples striving to maintain their freedom and independence**."

Answer choice C was not mentioned in the passage.

Based on the passage, if there is economic profit within a competitive market with no barriers to entry, which of the following is **most** likely to happen?

Read Passage >

A New firms will enter the market, increase the supply of the commodity, and decrease the price.

B New firms will enter the market, increase the supply of the commodity, and increase the price.

C New firms will set a price that is higher than the equilibrium.

D New firms have market power due to having differentiated products.

Competitive Markets and Uncompetitive Markets Effect on Profit

In competitive markets, where there are many firms and no single firm can affect the price of a good or service, economic profit can differ in the short-run and in the long-run. In the short run, a firm can make an economic profit. However, if there is economic profit, other firms will want to enter the market. If the market has no barriers to entry, new firms will enter, increase the supply of the commodity, and decrease the price. This decrease in price leads to a decrease in the firm's revenue, so, in the long-run, economic profit is zero. An economic profit of zero is also known as a normal profit. Despite earning an economic profit of zero, the firm may still be earning a positive accounting profit.

Unlike competitive markets, uncompetitive markets – characterized by firms with market power or barriers to entry – can make positive economic profits. The reasons for the positive economic profit are barriers to entry, market power, and a lack of competition. Barriers to entry prevent new firms from easily entering the market, and sapping short-run economic profits. Market power, or the ability to affect market prices, allows firms to set a price that is higher than the equilibrium of a competitive market. This allows them to make profits in the short run and in the long run. This situation can occur if the market is dominated by a monopoly (a single firm), oligopoly (a few firms with significant market control), or monopolistic competition (firms have market power due to having differentiated products). Lack of competition keeps prices higher than the competitive market equilibrium price. For example, firms can collude and work together to restrict supply to artificially keep prices high.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

The passage states, “ . . . If there is economic profit, other firms will want to enter the market. If the market has no barriers to entry, new firms will enter, increase the supply of the commodity, and decrease the price.” New firms in a competitive market would not decrease the price of their product because they would not be able to compete with their competitor’s lower prices. The ability to set a price that is higher than the equilibrium is the definition of market power. A firm with market power because of differentiated products is the definition of *monopolistic competition*.

Based on the passage, which of the following is **true**?

Read Passage >

A During the Vietnam and Korean Wars, the United States was involved in the Cold War.

B After Vietnam, the United States became involved in the Cold War.

C The Cold War began before World War II and continued until 1992.

D The Cold War began at the end of the Second World War and continued until 1991.

America and the Cold War

In 1945 World War II ended and much of Europe lay in ruins. More than 43 million of its countrymen were dead. Hitler’s Nazi dream had been defeated, and through the waste hopes of liberty swelled. Even as German representatives signed documents of surrender, however, Europe found itself carved up among the victors. Much of Germany, half its capital city of Berlin, and most of Eastern Europe were controlled by the communist Red Army of the Soviet Union.

At a wartime conference in the Crimean city of Yalta, the Allied powers of America, Great Britain, and the Soviet Union agreed to a partitioning of Germany and for free elections to be held throughout Europe following Germany’s unconditional surrender. By 1946 it was becoming clear that free elections would not be held in the Soviet-controlled areas. An American Foreign Service officer serving in Moscow gave focus to those fears. He described in a telegram sent to Washington that the world was being divided into competing spheres of capitalism and communism. Capitalism was embraced by the United States and Western Europe; it is the economic system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private companies and individuals for profit. Communism was the economic system of the Soviet Union and most of the Eastern European countries that it occupied; it is the economic system in which a country’s trade and industry are controlled by the government, which represents all citizens. The American Foreign Service officer wrote to Washington saying that the coming battle “will decide [the] fate of capitalism and of communism in [the] entire world."

The coming battle would be called the Cold War, and it would be unlike anything America had ever seen. In the Pacific, the world war had ended punctuated by twin mushroom clouds colored by ash that seconds before had been the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. If the zones in Europe began to shape the political and geographical boundaries of the Cold War, the radioactive plumes that swelled over the ruined Asian cities gave shape to the fears of the Cold War.

In this new kind of war, begun in 1945 and lasting until 1991, the front lines would be defined less by massed armies and more by ideological arguments. Rather than generals directing their troops, agencies would send forth spies. Instead of the war's two titans meeting one another on the battlefield, substitute armies would test resolve in remote corners of the globe. The lexicon of the Cold War would be changed, and the world would learn of atoms, half-life, fall-out, and intercontinental ballistic missiles. The Cold War was indeed a new breed of war and would profoundly test America's spirit, leadership, and way of life.

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

Answer choice D describes the sequence of events contained in the passage. The passage reads: "**In 1945 World War II ended** and much of Europe lay in ruins . . . In this new kind of war **[the Cold War], begun in 1945 and lasting until 1991**, the front lines would be defined less by massed armies and more by ideological arguments."

Answer choice A is a historical truth; however, it does not answer the question because neither the Korean War nor the Vietnam War is mentioned in the passage.

Answer choices B and C are not mentioned in the passage.

According to the passage, what do some believe is the difference between a confederacy and a consolidation?

Read Passage >

A — A consolidation has equal suffrage between its members and no say in internal affairs.

B — A confederation has unequal suffrage between its members and no say in internal affairs.

C

A consolidation has unequal suffrage between its members and no say in internal affairs.

D

A confederation has equal suffrage between its members and no say in internal affairs.

The Federalist Papers, No. 9 by Alexander Hamilton

A distinction, more subtle than accurate, has been raised between a CONFEDERACY and a CONSOLIDATION of the States. The essential characteristic of the first is said to be, the restriction of its authority to the members in their collective capacities, without reaching to the individuals of whom they are composed. It is contended that the national council ought to have no concern with any object of internal administration. An exact equality of suffrage between the members has also been insisted upon as a leading feature of a confederate government. These positions are, in the main, arbitrary; they are supported neither by principle nor precedent. It has indeed happened, that governments of this kind have generally operated in the manner which the distinction taken notice of, supposes to be inherent in their nature; but there have been in most of them extensive exceptions to the practice, which serve to prove, as far as example will go, that there is no absolute rule on the subject. And it will be clearly shown in the course of this investigation that as far as the principle contended for has prevailed, it has been the cause of incurable disorder and imbecility in the government.

The definition of a CONFEDERATE REPUBLIC seems simply to be 'an assemblage of societies,' or an association of two or more states into one state. The extent, modifications, and objects of the federal authority are mere matters of discretion. So long as the separate organization of the members be not abolished; so long as it exists, by a constitutional necessity, for local purposes; though it should be in perfect subordination to the general authority of the union, it would still be, in fact and in theory, an association of states, or a confederacy. The proposed Constitution, so far from implying an abolition of the State governments, makes them constituent parts of the national sovereignty, by allowing them a direct representation in the Senate, and leaves in their possession certain exclusive and very important portions of sovereign power. This fully corresponds, in every rational import of the terms, with the idea of a federal government.

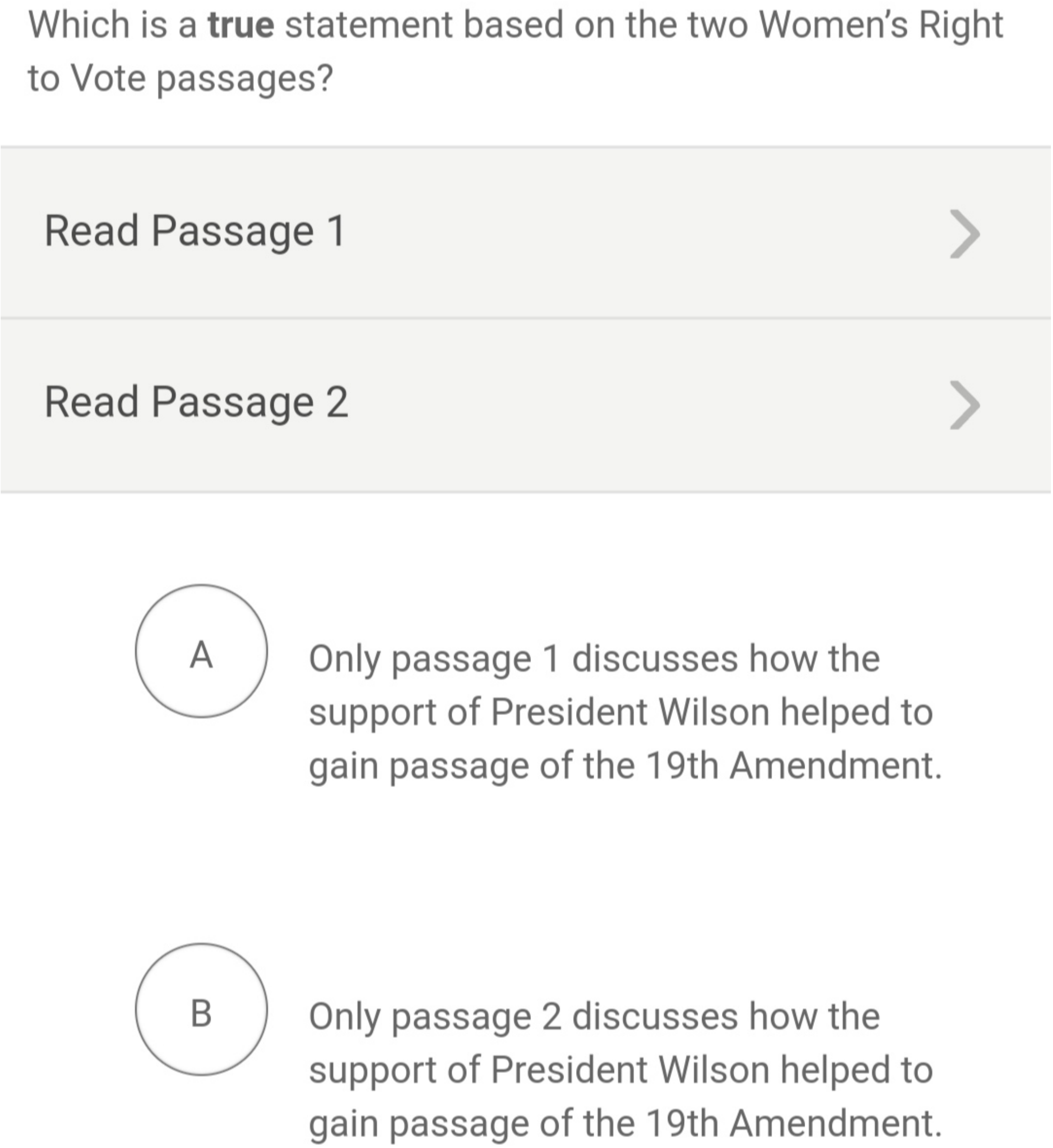
In the Lycian confederacy, which consisted of twenty-three CITIES or republics, the largest were entitled to THREE votes in the COMMON COUNCIL, those of the middle class to TWO, and the smallest to ONE. The COMMON COUNCIL had the appointment of all the judges and magistrates of the respective CITIES. This was certainly the most, delicate species of interference in their internal administration; for if there be any thing that seems exclusively appropriated to the local jurisdictions, it is the appointment of their own officers. Yet Montesquieu, speaking of this association, says: 'Were I to give a model of an excellent Confederate Republic, it would be that of Lycia.' Thus we perceive that the distinctions insisted upon were not within the contemplation of this enlightened civilian; and we shall be led to conclude, that they are the novel refinements of an erroneous theory.

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

During the time this passage was published, most political discourse revolved around how much power could safely be delegated to any national government. Hamilton dives into this topic, discussing the distinction others have raised regarding the nature of confederacy relative to a consolidation of the states.

According to him, some maintain that within a confederacy "the **national council ought to have no concern with any object of internal administration**." He goes on to state that "[a]n **exact equality of suffrage between the members** has also been insisted upon as a leading feature of a confederate government."



Which is a **true** statement based on the two Women's Right to Vote passages?

○ A Only passage 1 discusses how the support of President Wilson helped to gain passage of the 19th Amendment.

○ B Only passage 2 discusses how the support of President Wilson helped to gain passage of the 19th Amendment.

C Both passage 1 and passage 2 discuss how the support of President Wilson helped to gain passage of the 19th Amendment.

D Neither passage 1 nor passage 2 discuss how the support of President Wilson helped to gain passage of the 19th Amendment.

Women’s Right to Vote – Passage 1

The 19th amendment guarantees all American women the right to vote. Achieving this milestone required a lengthy and difficult struggle; victory took decades of agitation and protest. Beginning in the mid-19th century, several generations of woman suffrage supporters lectured, wrote, marched, lobbied, and practiced civil disobedience to achieve what many Americans considered a radical change of the Constitution. Few early supporters lived to see final victory in 1920.

Beginning in the 1800s, women organized, petitioned, and picketed to win the right to vote, but it took them decades to accomplish their purpose. Between 1878, when the amendment was first introduced in Congress, and August 18, 1920, when it was ratified, champions of voting rights for women worked tirelessly, but strategies for achieving their goal varied. Some pursued a strategy of passing suffrage acts in each state—nine western states adopted woman suffrage legislation by 1912. Others challenged male-only voting laws in the courts. Militant suffragists used tactics such as parades, silent vigils, and hunger strikes. Often supporters met fierce resistance. Opponents heckled, jailed, and sometimes physically abused them.

By 1916, almost all of the major suffrage organizations were united behind the goal of a constitutional amendment. When New York adopted woman suffrage in 1917 and President Wilson changed his position to support an amendment in 1918, the political balance began to shift.

On May 21, 1919, the House of Representatives passed the amendment, and 2 weeks later, the Senate followed. When Tennessee became the 36th state to ratify the amendment on August 18, 1920, the amendment passed its final hurdle of obtaining the agreement of three-fourths of the states. Secretary of State Bainbridge Colby certified the ratification on August 26, 1920, changing the face of the American electorate forever.

Women’s Suffrage – Passage 2

Following the Civil War, women activists who had helped to secure the rights of the newly freed slaves were disenchanted by their exclusion under the 15th Amendment. As a result, they vigorously resumed their campaign for equality with men politically, economically, and educationally. Gaining the right to vote was a top priority. However, many American politicians continued to oppose these efforts.

The “suffragettes,” as they were called, sponsored lectures, marches, publications, lobbied the government for the right to vote, and participated in parades.

After WWI, and only because of the support of President Wilson, women finally won the right to vote with the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920. Before the amendment went into effect, women in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho previously won the right to vote in local and state elections. Indiana, however, did not grant Hoosier women the right to vote until the ratification of the 19th Amendment. Indiana was the 26th state of the 36 states required for ratification. In 1895, Hoosier Helen Gougar sued in the Tippecanoe Superior Court for damages when she was denied the right to vote by the local election board. Judge Everett found in favor of the election board, and Gougar lost again in 1897 when the Indiana Supreme Court upheld Everett’s decision.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

Both passages discuss the fact that President Wilson’s support of the women’s right to vote was instrumental in the passage of the 19th Amendment. As stated in the passage 1, “When New York adopted woman suffrage in 1917 and President Wilson changed his position to support an amendment in 1918, the political balance began to shift.” As stated in passage 2, “After WWI, and only because of the support of President Wilson, women finally won the right to vote with the passage of the 19th Amendment in 1920.”

Which of the following statements from the passage reveals that the Department of Justice believes the ACLU is lying about the Patriot Act?

Read Passage >

Ⓐ “The ACLU has created another myth by claiming that ‘Many [people] are unaware that their library habits could become the target of government surveillance.’ ”

Ⓑ “Historically, terrorists and spies have used libraries to plan and carry out activities that threaten our national security.”

C

"Peaceful groups that dissent from government policy without breaking laws cannot be targeted . . . dissent is one of America's most cherished freedoms."

D

"The court order can also be sought to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities."

Dispelling Some of the Major Myths about the USA Patriot Act

The American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU) has claimed that the USA Patriot Act expands terrorism laws to include “domestic terrorism” which could subject political organizations to surveillance and criminal action for political advocacy. They also claim that the Act includes a provision that might allow the actions of peaceful groups that dissent from government policy, such as Greenpeace, to be treated as “domestic terrorists.”

However, the reality is that the Patriot Act limits domestic terrorism to conduct that breaks criminal laws, endangering human life. Peaceful groups that dissent from government policy without breaking laws cannot be targeted. Peaceful political discourse and dissent is one of America's most cherished freedoms. It is not subject to investigation as domestic terrorism. Under the Patriot Act, the definition of "domestic terrorism" is limited to conduct that (1) violates federal or state criminal law and (2) is dangerous to human life. Therefore, peaceful political organizations engaging in political advocacy will obviously not come under this definition.

The ACLU has created another myth by claiming that "Many [people] are unaware that their library habits could become the target of government surveillance. In a free society, such monitoring is odious and unnecessary. . . The secrecy that surrounds section 215 leads us to a society where the 'thought police' can target us for what we choose to read or what Websites we visit."

This is not true. The reality is that the Patriot Act specifically protects Americans' First Amendment rights. Terrorism investigators have no interest in the library habits of ordinary Americans. Historically, terrorists and spies have used libraries to plan and carry out activities that threaten our national security. If terrorists or spies use libraries, we should not allow them to become safe havens. The Patriot Act ensures that business records—whether from a library or any other business—can be obtained in national security investigations with the permission of a federal judge.

Examining business records often provides the key that investigators are looking for to solve a wide range of crimes. Investigators might seek select records from hardware stores or chemical plants, for example, to find out who bought materials to make a bomb. Investigators may also seek bank records to see who is sending money to terrorists. Law enforcement authorities have always been able to obtain business records in criminal cases through grand jury subpoenas. They continue to do so in national security cases where appropriate. In a recent domestic terrorism case, for example, a grand jury served a subpoena on a bookseller to obtain records showing that a suspect had purchased a book giving instructions on how to build a detonator that had been used in several bombings. This was important evidence identifying the suspect as the bomber.

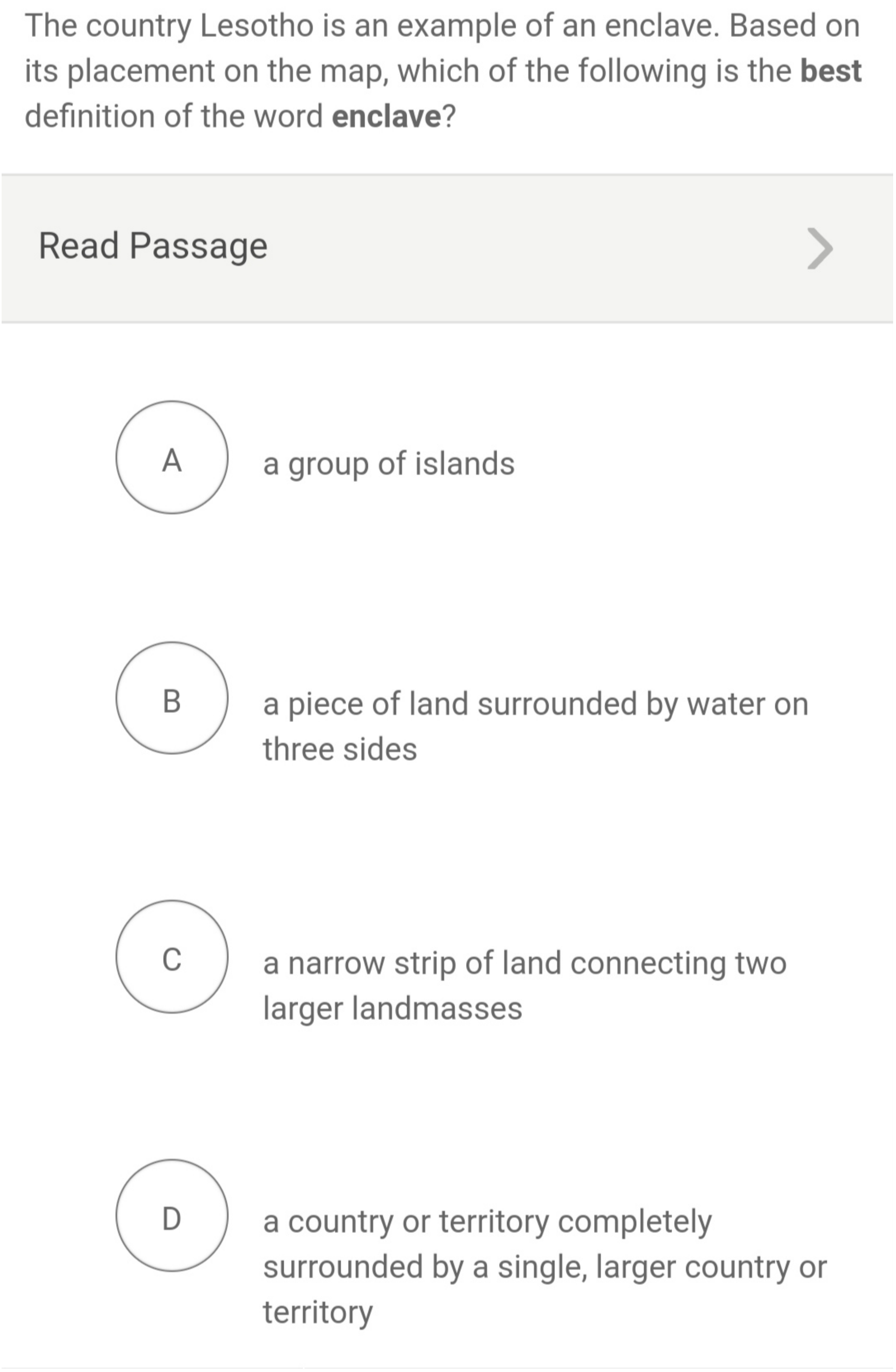
In national security cases where use of the grand jury process was not appropriate, investigators previously had limited tools at their disposal to obtain certain business records. Under the Patriot Act, the government can now ask a federal court [the Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Court] to order production of the same type of records available through grand jury subpoenas. This federal court, however, can issue these orders only after the government demonstrates the records concerned are sought for an authorized investigation to obtain foreign intelligence information not concerning a US person. The court order can also be sought to protect against international terrorism or clandestine intelligence activities.

Congress reviews the government's use of business records under the Act. Every six months, the Attorney General must "fully inform" Congress on how it has been implemented. On October 17, 2002, the House Judiciary Committee issued a press release indicating it is satisfied with the Department's use of section 215. The Committee stated: " . . . [our] review of classified information related to Foreign Intelligence Surveillance Act orders for tangible records, such as library records, has not given rise to any concern that the authority is being misused or abused.”

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

When the author of the passage says that ACLU is “creating myths,” he or she is using a euphemism to express the idea that the ACLU is not telling the truth, that they are lying. Therefore, answer choice A reveals that the Department of Justice believes the ACLU is lying about the Patriot Act because it is the answer choice that states that the ACLU is “creating myths” about the Patriot Act.



The country Lesotho is an example of an enclave. Based on its placement on the map, which of the following is the **best** definition of the word **enclave**?

Read Passage >

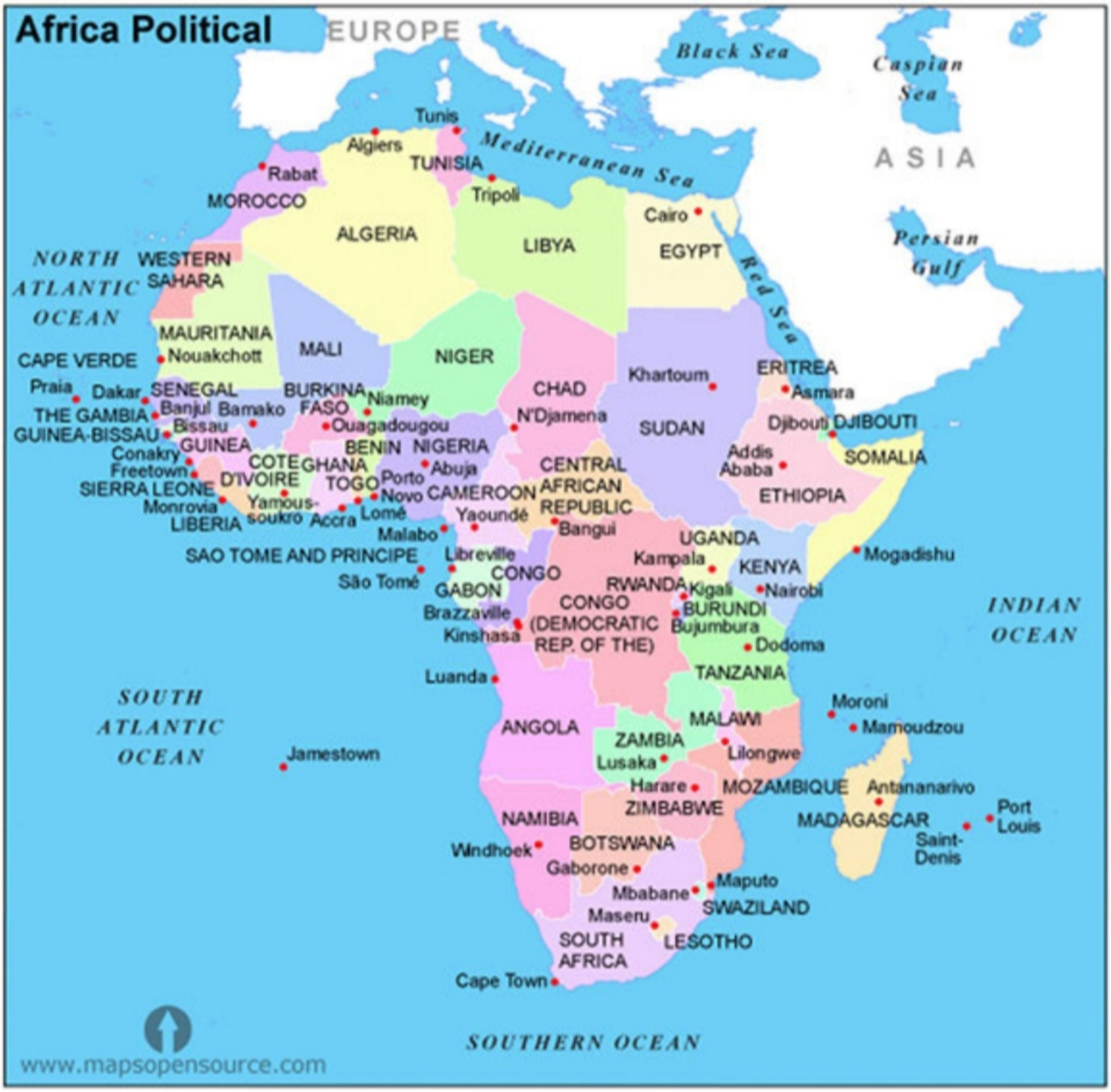
A a group of islands

B a piece of land surrounded by water on three sides

C a narrow strip of land connecting two larger landmasses

D a country or territory completely surrounded by a single, larger country or territory

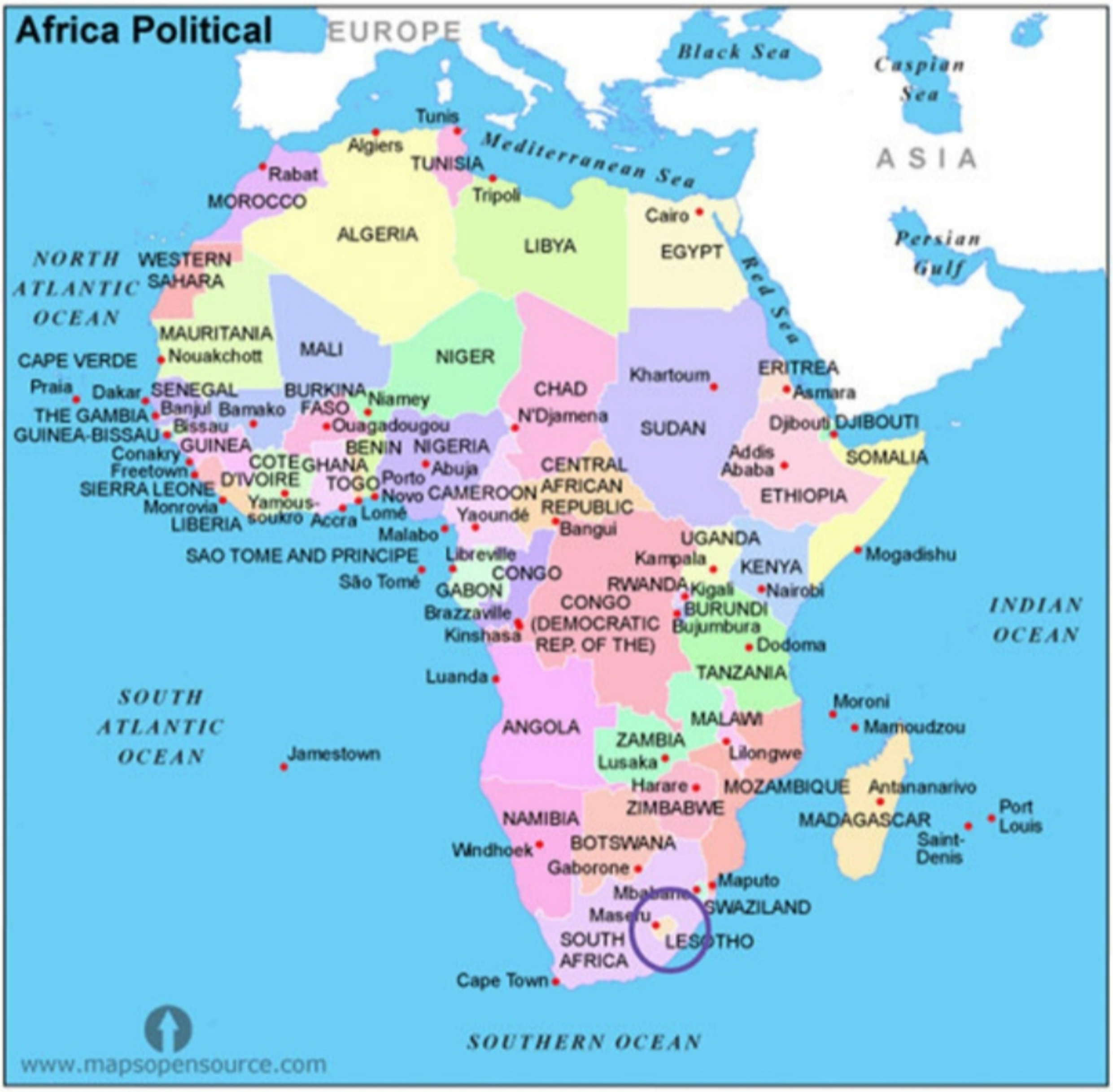
Political Map of Africa


Africa Political
EUROPE
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
ASIA
Mediterranean Sea
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
SOUTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTHERN OCEAN
Tunis
Algiers
TUNISIA
Rabat
Tripoli
MOROCCO
Cairo
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
WESTERN SAHARA
MAURITANIA
MALI
NIGER
CAPE VERDE
Nouakchott
Praia
Dakar
SENEGAL
BURKINA FASO
Niamey
CHAD
Khartoum
ERITREA
Asmara
THE GAMBIA
Banjul
Bamako
GUINEA-BISSAU
Bissau
Ouagadougou
N'Djamena
SUDAN
Djibouti
DJIBOUTI
GUINEA
Conakry
BENIN
NIGERIA
Addis Ababa
SOMALIA
Freetown
COTE D'IVOIRE
GHANA
Abuja
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC
SIERRA LEONE
TOGO
Porto Novo
CAMEROON
ETHIOPIA
Monrovia
Yamoussoukro
Accra
Lomé
Yaoundé
LIBERIA
Malabo
Bangui
UGANDA
SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE
Libreville
Kampala
KENYA
Mogadishu
São Tomé
CONGO
GABON
RWANDA
Kigali
Nairobi
Brazzaville
CONGO (DEMOCRATIC REP. OF THE)
BURUNDI
Bujumbura
Kinshasa
Dodoma
TANZANIA
Luanda
Moroni
ANGOLA
MALAWI
Mamoudzou
Jamestown
ZAMBIA
Lusaka
Lilongwe
Harare
MOZAMBIQUE
Antananarivo
ZIMBABWE
NAMIBIA
MADAGASCAR
Port Louis
Saint-Denis
Windhoek
BOTSWANA
Gaborone
Maputo
Mbabane
SWAZILAND
Maseru
SOUTH AFRICA
LESOTHO
Cape Town
www.mapsopensource.com

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

Lesotho (circled in purple) is completely surrounded by South Africa, so the best explanation of an enclave is a territory surrounded by another territory. The other definitions do not apply to Lesotho.


Africa Political
EUROPE
Black Sea
Caspian Sea
ASIA
Mediterranean Sea
Persian Gulf
Red Sea
Tunis
Algiers
TUNISIA
Rabat
Tripoli
MOROCCO
Cairo
ALGERIA
LIBYA
EGYPT
NORTH ATLANTIC OCEAN
WESTERN SAHARA
MAURITANIA
CAPE VERDE
Nouakchott
MALI
NIGER
Khartoum
ERITREA
Asmara
Praia
Dakar
SENEGAL
BURKINA FASO
Niamey
CHAD
THE GAMBIA
Banjul
Bamako
Ouagadougou
N'Djamena
SUDAN
Djibouti
DJIBOUTI
GUINEA-BISSAU
Bissau
GUINEA
Conakry
BENIN
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MALAWI
Mamoudzou
ANGOLA
ZAMBIA
Lusaka
Jamestown
Lilongwe
Harare
MOZAMBIQUE
Antananarivo
ZIMBABWE
NAMIBIA
MADAGASCAR
Port Louis
Saint-Denis
Windhoek
BOTSWANA
Gaborone
Maputo
Mbabane
SWAZILAND
Maseru
SOUTH AFRICA
LESOTHO
Cape Town
SOUTHERN OCEAN
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Consider the following statement from passage 2:

“Examples of the types of decision which may fall within the range of judicial review include. . . Decisions of regulatory bodies.”

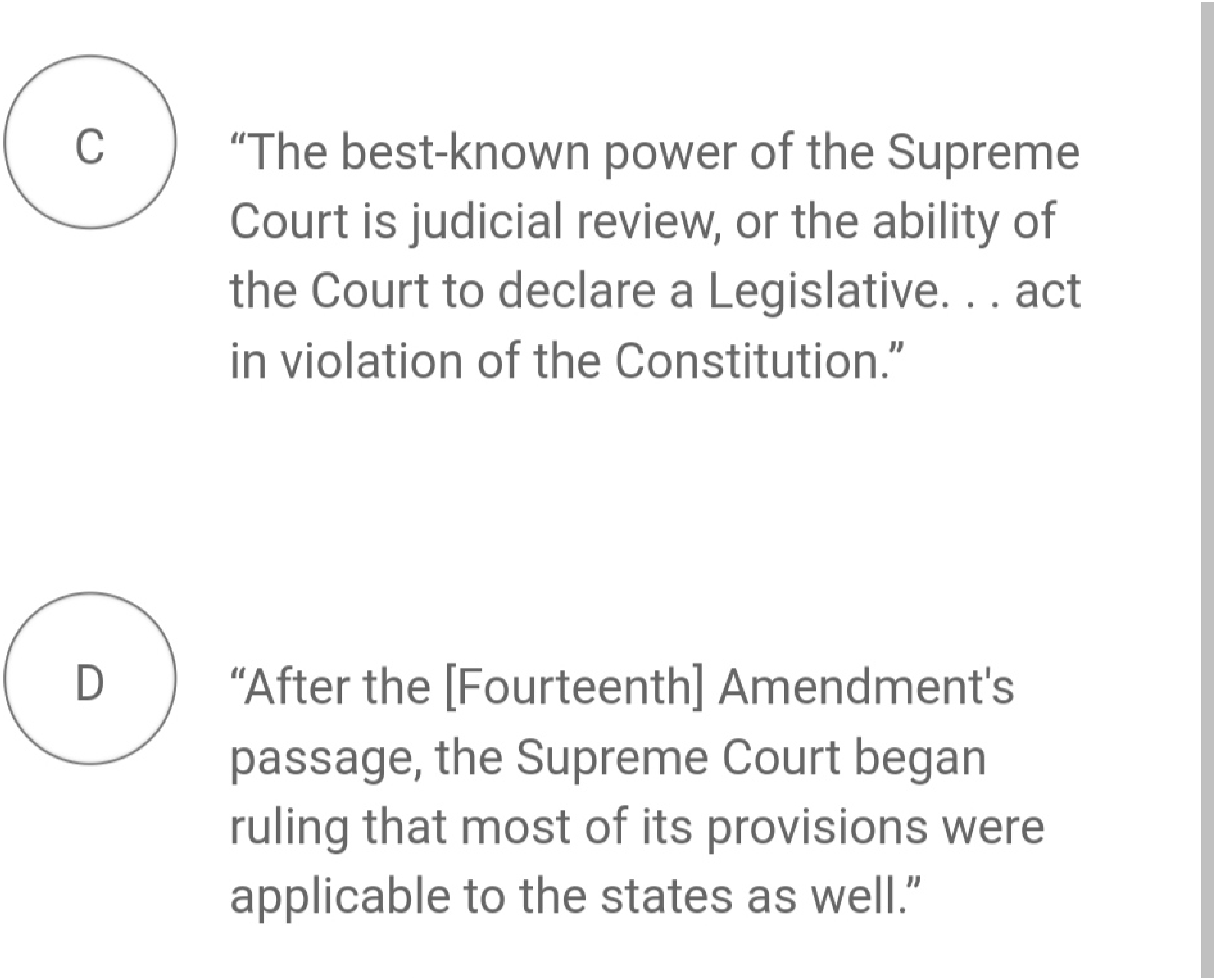
Which statement from passage 1 **best** aligns with the given statement from passage 2?

Read Passage 1 >

Read Passage 2 >

A “Before the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment (1869), the provisions of the Bill of Rights were only applicable to the federal government.”

B “The Judiciary Act of 1789 gave the Supreme Court original jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus (legal orders compelling government officials to act in accordance with the law).”



C “The best-known power of the Supreme Court is judicial review, or the ability of the Court to declare a Legislative. . . act in violation of the Constitution.”

D “After the [Fourteenth] Amendment's passage, the Supreme Court began ruling that most of its provisions were applicable to the states as well.”

Judicial Review – Passage 1

The best-known power of the Supreme Court is judicial review, or the ability of the Court to declare a Legislative or Executive act in violation of the Constitution, is not found within the text of the Constitution itself. The Court established this doctrine in the case of Marbury v. Madison (1803).

In this case, the Court had to decide whether an Act of Congress or the Constitution was the supreme law of the land. The Judiciary Act of 1789 gave the Supreme Court original jurisdiction to issue writs of mandamus (legal orders compelling government officials to act in accordance with the law). A suit was brought under this Act, but the Supreme Court noted that the Constitution did not permit the Court to have original jurisdiction in this matter. Since Article VI of the Constitution establishes the Constitution as the Supreme Law of the Land, the Court held that an Act of Congress that is contrary to the Constitution could not stand. In subsequent cases, the Court also established its authority to strike down state laws found to be in violation of the Constitution.

Before the passage of the Fourteenth Amendment (1869), the provisions of the Bill of Rights were only applicable to the federal government. After the Amendment's passage, the Supreme Court began ruling that most of its provisions were applicable to the states as well. Therefore, the Court has the final say over when a right is protected by the Constitution or when a Constitutional right is violated.

Judicial Review – Passage 2

Judicial review is a type of court proceeding in which a judge reviews the lawfulness of a decision or action made by a public body. In other words, judicial reviews are a challenge to the way in which a decision has been made, rather than the rights and wrongs of the conclusion reached.

It is not really concerned with the conclusions of that process and whether those were ‘right’, as long as the right procedures have been followed. The court will not substitute what it thinks is the ‘correct’ decision. This may mean that the public body will be able to make the same decision again, so long as it does so in a lawful way.

If you want to argue that a decision was incorrect, judicial review may not be best for you. There are alternative remedies, such as appealing against the decision to a higher court. Examples of the types of decision which may fall within the range of judicial review include:

- Decisions of local authorities in the exercise of their duties to provide various welfare benefits and special education for children in need of such education;
- Certain decisions of the immigration authorities and the Immigration and Asylum Chamber;
- Decisions of regulatory bodies;
- Decisions relating to prisoner’s rights.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Both quotes from the two passages speak to the Supreme Court's assumed power to determine the constitutionality of laws passed by legislative or regulatory bodies, known as judicial review.

Passage 2: "Examples of the types of decision which may fall within the range of judicial review include. . . Decisions of regulatory bodies."
Passage 1: "The best-known power of the Supreme Court is judicial review, or the ability of the Court to declare a Legislative. . . act in violation of the Constitution."

Which of the following is an example of mental accounting?

Read Passage >

A Mateo buys his steaks at $14.00 per pound at the store down the street from his house because it is convenient, even though the store across town sells steaks at $13.85 per pound. However, he buys eggs at the store across town for $2.00 per dozen because they are $2.15 per dozen at the store down the street.

B Mateo knows that the store down the street is slightly more expensive than the store across town, but he only shops at the store down the street because it is so much more convenient.

C Mateo always makes the effort to shop at the store across town because it is slightly cheaper than the store down the street.

D When Mateo realizes how much more expensive steaks are than eggs, he stops buying steaks and instead eats eggs as his only source of protein.

Rational Choice Theory

Rational choice theory states that consumers will always attempt to take into consideration the available economic information to make the best possible decisions for themselves. These decisions are motivated by the potential to achieve greater wealth or pleasure. While this marks the theory as one characterized by self-interest on some level, there is also a strong social aspect to rational choice. The sum of all rational choices reveals a larger, or aggregate, pattern of social behaviors. Economists study these large- and small-scale behaviors to gain insight into what drives changes in the economy and why certain social institutions act the way they act. Its wide-ranging applications and straightforward framework for understanding individual and social behaviors has cemented rational choice as a foundational theory in both political science and economics.

Despite its esteemed standing among most economists, however, rational choice theory has its detractors. Opponents argue that consumers objectively have a tendency to make bad decisions, ones that do nothing to make their lives more profitable or pleasurable. The entire field of behavioral economics lends support to that assertion as its practitioners examine why individuals make irrational choices. Behavioral economists argue that a slew of factors ranging from the social to the emotional and the psychological to the cognitive can often prevent individuals’ choices from being as advantageous as one would expect under the theory of rational choice.

Economist and Nobel laureate Herbert Simon is a particularly influential critic, or at least qualifier, of rational choice theory. His concept of bounded rationality accounts for the everyday constraints that undermine rational decision-making. Individuals lacking some combination the knowledge, time, or mental acuity to select the best available choice are far more unlikely to do so than someone with all three to their advantage. For example, a student whose computer dies the day before finals week would be hard-pressed to purchase the most rational replacement given how quickly they must make a decision. Give the student a month to conduct research and carefully weigh all of their options, however, and they would be far more likely to choose the computer best suited for their budget, needs, and wants.

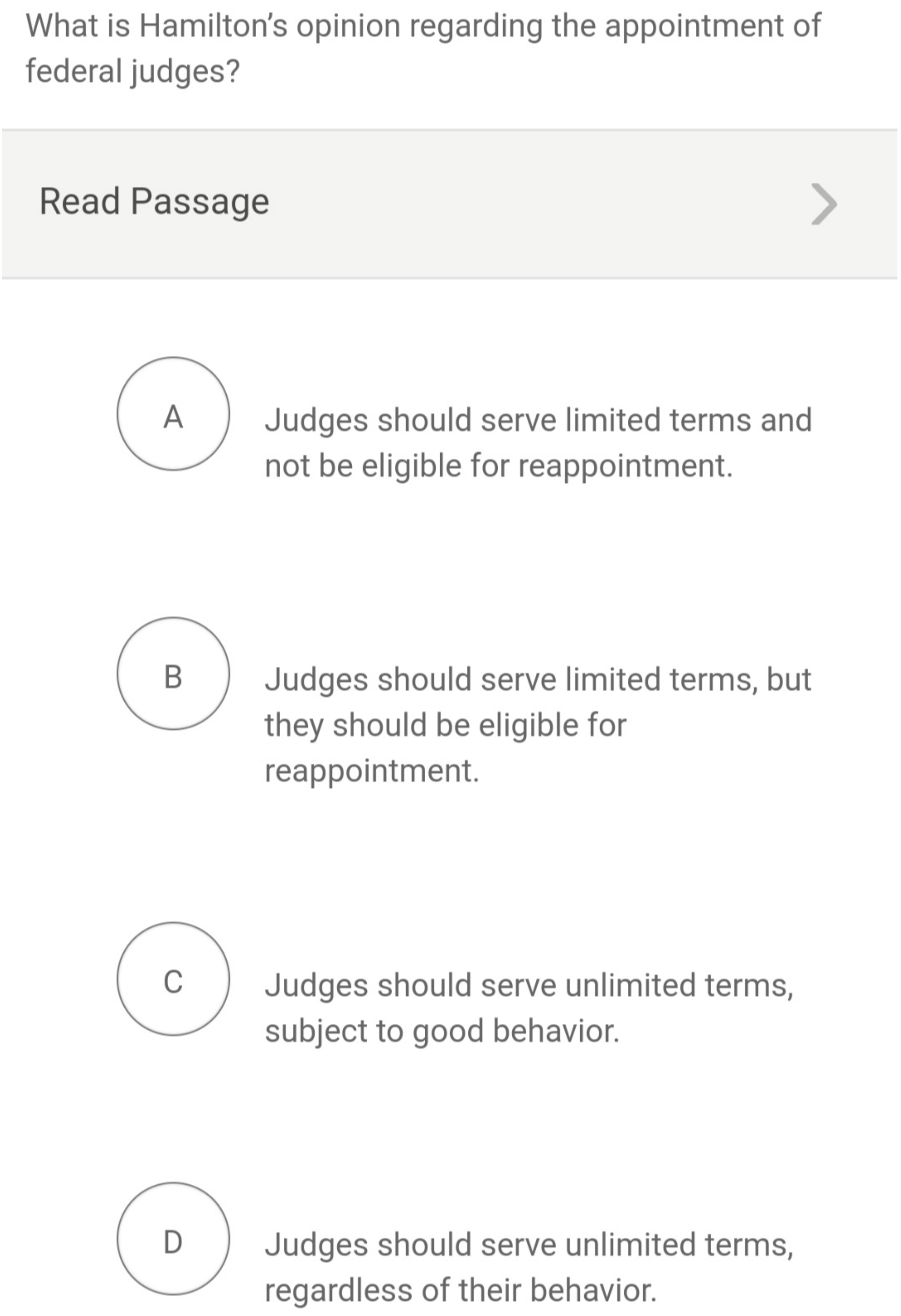
Economist Richard Thaler developed a theory similarly critical of rational choice theory. Mental accounting attempts to explain how consumers value and think about spending their money based on what they spend it on and the source from which it flows. A common example of mental accounting is how consumers behave when they use cash versus when they use credit. Because the money in their wallets is a smaller mental account compared to the mental account in their actual bank accounts, most people tend to spend less when they use cash. The fact that both of these mental accounts stem from the same economic resource, however, makes the decision to do so irrational.

Going beyond theoretical critiques, most people can probably think of a moment when they have observed rational choice theory breaking down in practice. Any time a person makes a decision based on emotions or on something as imperceptible as deep-rooted biases, the real-life application of rational choice theory falters. The same applies to any number of factors that not the individual's judgment but their ability to make a well-informed judgment. Recent research conducted by Catherine Hartley and Elizabeth Phelps of New York University, Christopher Simms of Dalhousie University, and others even suggests that mental health disorders such as anxiety can adversely affect parts of the brain involved in decision-making. Despite valid claims against rational choice theory, however, it remains incredibly relevant to economics, especially when considering choices made under ideal circumstances.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

The passage states that “Mental accounting attempts to explain how consumers **value and think about spending their money based on what they spend it on and the source from which it flows**.” In this scenario, it makes sense for Mateo to either shop for eggs and steak across town because both items are more expensive across the street, or to shop for both items across the street because doing so is simply more convenient. In other words, Mateo’s shopping should be informed by convenience and price equally when the two items are priced more competitively across town. The low price of the eggs and high price of the steaks, however, prompts him to take a different—and irrational—approach to shopping for each item. This is an example of mental accounting, whereas the other three answer choices are rational.



What is Hamilton’s opinion regarding the appointment of federal judges?

A Judges should serve limited terms and not be eligible for reappointment.

B Judges should serve limited terms, but they should be eligible for reappointment.

C Judges should serve unlimited terms, subject to good behavior.

D Judges should serve unlimited terms, regardless of their behavior.

An Excerpt from The Federalist Papers No. 78 by Alexander Hamilton

According to the plan of the convention, all judges who may be appointed by the United States are to hold their offices during good behavior; which is conformable to the most approved of the State constitutions and among the rest, to that of this State. Its propriety having been drawn into question by the adversaries of that plan, is no light symptom of the rage for objection, which disorders their imaginations and judgments. The standard of good behavior for the continuance in office of the judicial magistracy, is certainly one of the most valuable of the modern improvements in the practice of government. In a monarchy it is an excellent barrier to the despotism of the prince; in a republic it is a no less excellent barrier to the encroachments and oppressions of the representative body. And it is the best expedient which can be devised in any government, to secure a steady, upright, and impartial administration of the laws.

Whoever attentively considers the different departments of power must perceive, that, in a government in which they are separated from each other, the judiciary, from the nature of its functions, will always be the least dangerous to the political rights of the Constitution; because it will be least in a capacity to annoy or injure them. The Executive not only dispenses the honors, but holds the sword of the community. The legislature not only commands the purse, but prescribes the rules by which the duties and rights of every citizen are to be regulated. The judiciary, on the contrary, has no influence over either the sword or the purse; no direction either of the strength or of the wealth of the society; and can take no active resolution whatever. It may truly be said to have neither FORCE nor WILL, but merely judgment; and must ultimately depend upon the aid of the executive arm even for the efficacy of its judgments.

This simple view of the matter suggests several important consequences. It proves incontestably, that the judiciary is beyond comparison the weakest of the three departments of power; that it can never attack with success either of the other two; and that all possible care is requisite to enable it to defend itself against their attacks. It equally proves, that though individual oppression may now and then proceed from the courts of justice, the general liberty of the people can never be endangered from that quarter; I mean so long as the judiciary remains truly distinct from both the legislature and the Executive. For I agree, that “there is no liberty, if the power of judging be not separated from the legislative and executive powers.” And it proves, in the last place, that as liberty can have nothing to fear from the judiciary alone, but would have every thing to fear from its union with either of the other departments; that as all the effects of such a union must ensue from a dependence of the former on the latter, notwithstanding a nominal and apparent separation; that as, from the natural feebleness of the judiciary, it is in continual jeopardy of being overpowered, awed, or influenced by its co-ordinate branches; and that as nothing can contribute so much to its firmness and independence as permanency in office, this quality may therefore be justly regarded as an indispensable ingredient in its constitution, and, in a great measure, as the citadel of the public justice and the public security.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Hamilton begins by stating the terms of the Constitution, that "all judges who may be appointed by the United States are to hold their offices during **good behavior**." While not explicitly stated there, this generally meant that they would serve **unlimited terms**, so long as they maintained good behavior. In the passage, Hamilton notes his approval of this "good behavior" standard. Toward the end of the passage, Hamilton states that "nothing can contribute so much to [the judiciary's] firmness and independence as its **permanency in office**."

Based on the passage, what type of bank would **best** suit a consumer in need of mortgage or housing support?

Read Passage

A Savings and Loan Association

B Federal Savings Banks

C Mutual Savings Banks

D None of the above

Savings and Banking

Financial institutions with the primary objective of accepting savings deposits are called savings banks. In the United States, some of the chief savings bank bodies are the Savings and Loan Association, the Federal Savings Bank and the Mutual Savings Bank.

In addition to savings and deposits, the Savings and Loan Association specializes in mortgages, investments, and loans. Their endeavors with mortgage and consumer loans has made them vulnerable to related economic downturns, such as the housing crisis that began in 2007. Savings and Loan Association branches spread throughout the country in the 1930's after the Great Depression and the Federal Home Loan Bank Act (FHLBA). The FHLBA was a response to the stifling hold insurance companies had on mortgage loans that left many in perpetual debt. Entities like the Savings and Loan Association had an improved loan design, where repayment and full home-ownership was foreseeable. These institutions are usually locally owned, privately managed and chartered by either the state or a federal body. In the 1970's and 1980's, there was a movement towards allowing checking and credit card accounts to be issued.

Federal Savings Banks are exclusively chartered and regulated by federal law and are administered by the United States Department of the Treasury's Office of the Comptroller of the Currency. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) is its insurer.

Mutual Savings Banks are chartered under central or regional governments. Depositing members of these banks own them and utilize a communal fund that pays for claims and loans. Profits are shared. This creates an opportunity for cyclic investing and saving that's secure. There are no stockholders or capital stocks. These banks withstand harsh economic changes because of their conservative investing. The first Mutual Savings Bank was opened in Boston in the 1800's. As of 2015, the longest-existing and largest branch is the Eastern Bank in Boston, launched in 1818. It has an estimated $10 billion in assets. Several other branches ended up becoming stock ownership companies. However, they've proven to be lucrative, generating more than $40 billion in assets.

A common feature of all of these bank types is that their customers can accrue interest income, the longer they maintain an account.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

As stated in the passage, “The Savings and Loan Association specializes in mortgages, investments, and loans.”

Which of the following is an example of the Supremacy Clause at work?

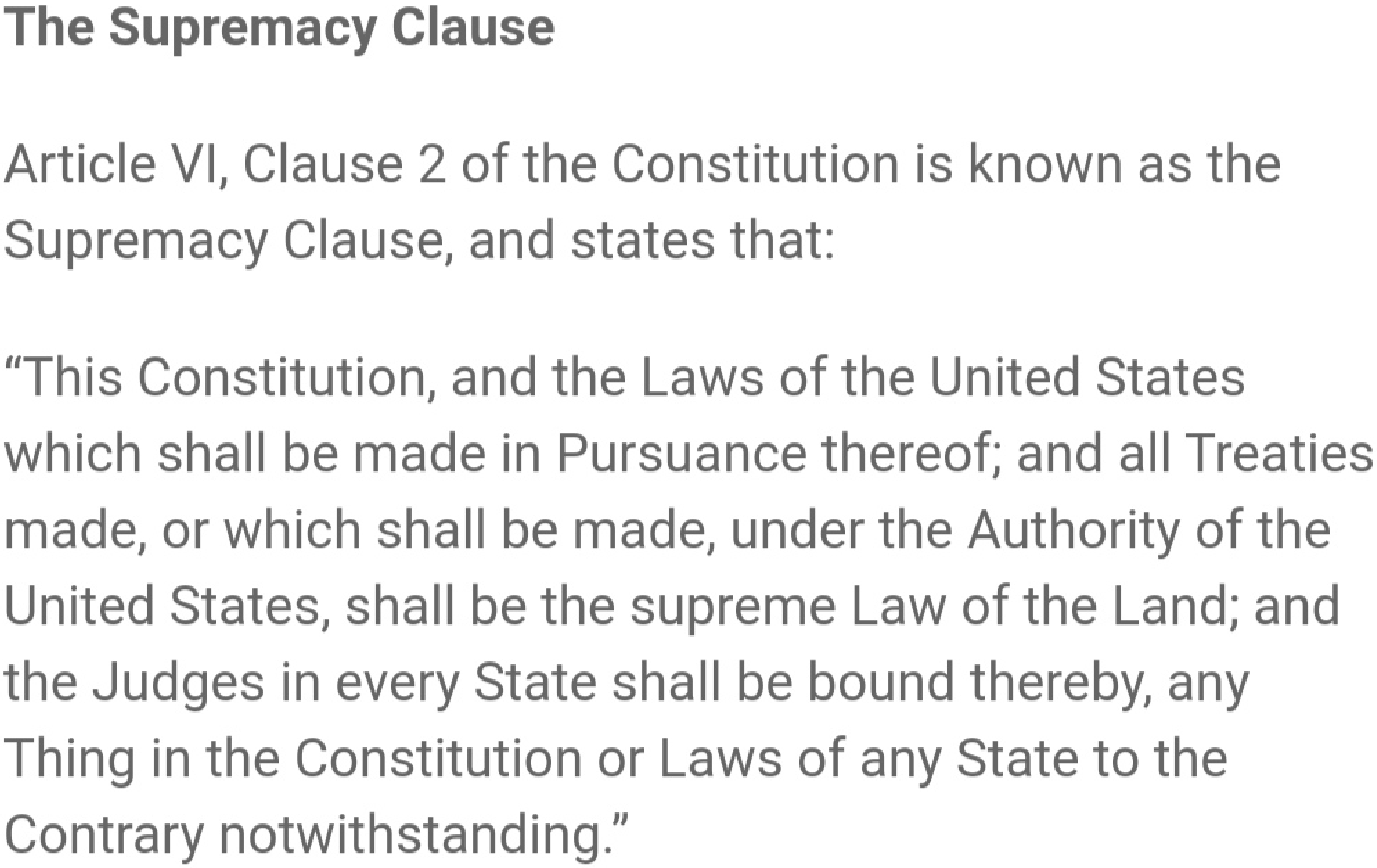
Read Passage >

A federal drug law pre-empting state drug law

B federal and state officials prosecuting an individual under separate federal and state statutes

C a state judge ignoring a Supreme Court ruling

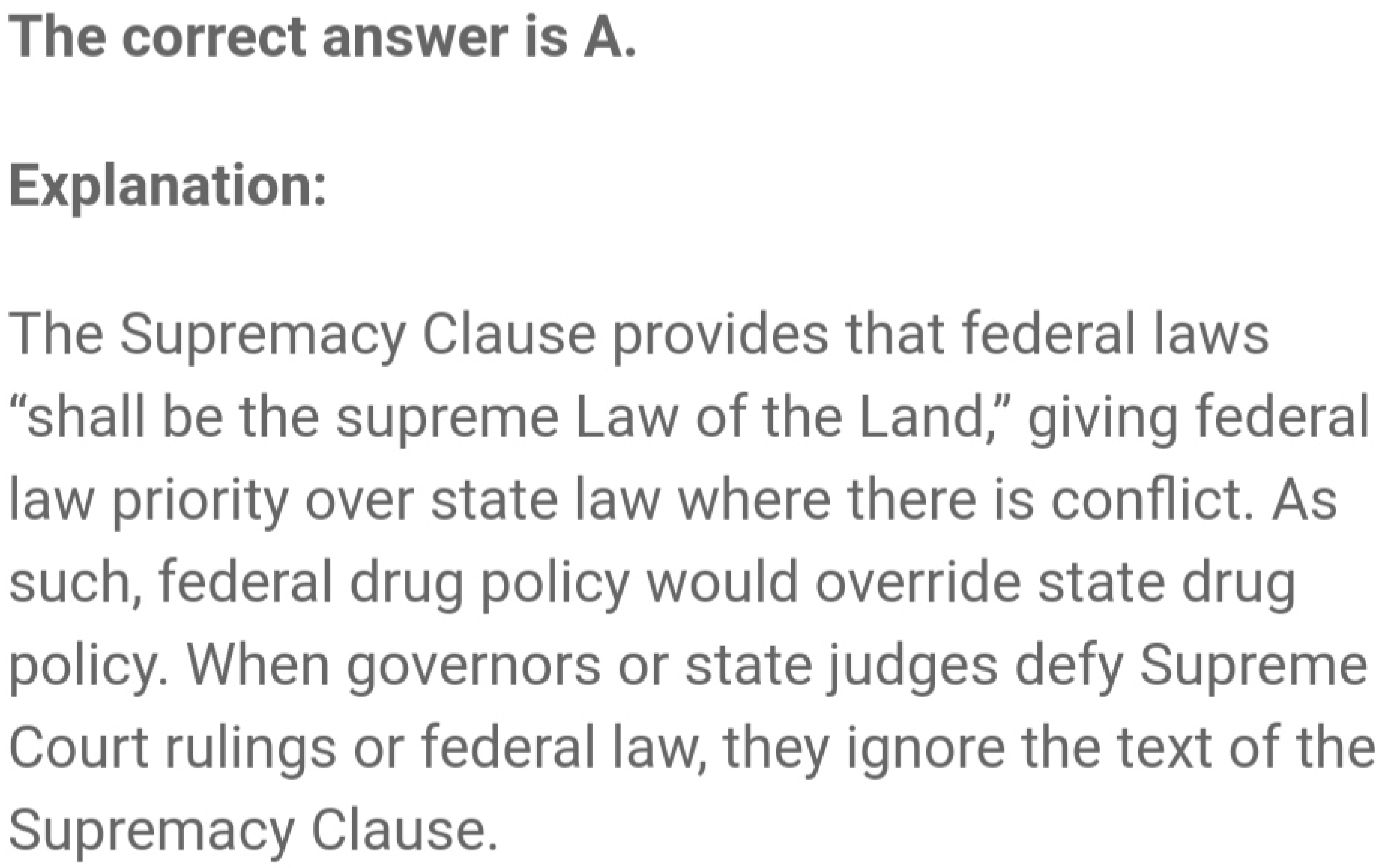
D a governor ignoring a Supreme Court ruling



The Supremacy Clause

Article VI, Clause 2 of the Constitution is known as the Supremacy Clause, and states that:

"This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding."



The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

The Supremacy Clause provides that federal laws “shall be the supreme Law of the Land,” giving federal law priority over state law where there is conflict. As such, federal drug policy would override state drug policy. When governors or state judges defy Supreme Court rulings or federal law, they ignore the text of the Supremacy Clause.

Which statement **best** describes a major difference between the point of view of passage 1 compared to the point of view of passage 2?

Read Passage 1 >

Read Passage 2 >

○ A Passage 1 focuses on the impact climate change has on the water supply, while passage 2 focuses on the impact climate change has on sea levels.

○ B Passage 2 focuses on the impact climate change has on the water supply, while passage 1 focuses on the impact climate change has on sea levels.

Ⓒ Passage 1 focuses on the impact climate change has on one specific geographical area, the Victorian coast, while passage 2 discusses the impact of climate change across the United States.

Ⓓ Passage 1 focuses on the impact climate change has on infrastructure, while passage 2 focuses on the impact climate change has on infrastructure, industry, ecology, and human health.

Impacts of Climate Change – Passage 1

Victoria is Australia's smallest yet most densely populated and urbanized mainland state. It is the second most populous Australian state with approximately 5.6 million people. Melbourne is Victoria's largest city, home to more than 4 million people.

Victoria contains many diverse environmental regions, ranging from the wet, temperate climate of Gippsland in the south-east to the snow-covered alpine areas in the north-east. There are also extensive semi-arid plains to the west and north-west of the state. The following information highlights some of the potential impacts and costs to the state's industries, infrastructure, environment and people from climate change.

Climate change will lead to sea level rise which will impact on coastal settlements, infrastructure, and ecosystems. Between 31,000 and 48,000 residential buildings, with a current value of between $8 billion and $11 billion may be at risk of inundation from a sea level rise of 1.1 meters. A 1.1 meter sea level rise will also put up to 3500 kilometers of Victoria's roads, up to 125 kilometers of railways and up to 2000 commercial buildings at risk. These assets have an estimated value of up to $9.8 billion, $500 million and $12 billion respectively.

Global sea levels increased by 1.7 millimeters per year over the 20th century. Over the past 15 years, this trend has increased to approximately 3.2 millimeters per year. This rate varies significantly around Australia. Since the early 1990s, the Victorian coast has experienced increases of between 2.6 and 2.8 millimeters per year.

Much of Victoria lies within the Murray Darling Basin region where climate change is likely to have serious impacts on water resources. Projections indicate a 13 percent reduction in average surface water availability in the south of the Murray Darling Basin as a median outcome by 2030. The reduction would be greatest in the south-east where the majority of runoff is generated and where the impacts of climate change are expected to be greatest.

In Melbourne, the average long-term stream flow into water supply catchments could be reduced by up to 11 percent by 2020, and as much as 35 percent by 2050.

Impacts of Climate Change – Passage 2

Impacts from climate change are happening now. Ecosystems and human communities are currently being affected. These impacts extend well beyond just an increase in temperature. They are happening in the United States, and across the globe. Multiple sectors of our society, spanning across regional boundaries, are being affected. Already impacted are things that we depend upon and value: water, energy, transportation, wildlife, agriculture, ecosystems, and human health.

Across the country, changes to water resources are of critical concern. In some regions, particularly in the western United States, drought is an important factor. Conditions are critically affecting local communities. Less snow accumulation in the mountains is important in the West and Alaska where the snowpack stores water for later use. In the Midwest and northeastern states, the amount of heavy downpours has substantially increased over the past few decades. In many regions, floods and water quality problems are likely to be worse because of climate change.

Our food supply is dependent on climate and weather conditions. Although agricultural practices may be adaptable, changes like increased temperatures, water stress, diseases, and weather extremes create significant challenges for the farmers and ranchers who put the food on our tables.

Human health is vulnerable to climate change. The changing environment is expected to cause more heat stress, an increase in waterborne diseases, poor air quality, extreme weather events, and diseases transmitted by insects and rodents.

Ecosystems are also being affected by the changes that are occurring: habitats are being modified, the timing of events such as flowering and egg laying are shifting, and species are changing their home ranges.

Changes are also occurring to the ocean. The ocean is absorbing about 30% of the carbon dioxide that is being released into the atmosphere from the burning of fossil fuels. As a result, the ocean is becoming more acidic. Marine life is being affected by this ocean acidification. Along the coasts, higher sea levels cause these areas to be at a greater risk of erosion and storm surges.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Passage 1 discusses the impact climate change is having on Australia’s state of Victoria. Passage 2 discusses the impact climate change is having across the United States, including flooding in the East and Midwest, and droughts in the West.

According to the passage, which of the following government organizations was **NOT** listed as working to meet the STEM challenge?

Read Passage >

- A the Internal Revenue Service
- B the National Institutes of Health
- C the National Science Foundation
- D the Department of Education

The STEM Workforce Challenge and the Role of the US Department of Labor in a National Solution

Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) fields have become increasingly central to US economic competitiveness and growth. Long-term strategies to maintain and increase living standards and promote opportunity will require coordinated efforts among public, private, and not-for-profit entities. These efforts must promote innovation and prepare an adequate supply of qualified workers for employment in STEM fields.

American pre-eminence in STEM will not be secured or extended without concerted effort and investment. Trends in K-12 and higher education science and math preparation, coupled with demographic and labor supply trends, point to a serious challenge. Our nation needs to increase the supply and quality of “knowledge workers” whose specialized skills enable them to work productively within the STEM industries and occupations. It will not be sufficient to target baccalaureate and advanced degree holders in STEM fields. Our nation’s economic future depends upon improving the pipeline into the STEM fields for sub-baccalaureate students as well as advanced degree holders. The pipeline into the STEM fields also needs to be improved for youth moving toward employment and adults already in the workforce. Additionally, resources need to be dedicated to those already employed in STEM fields and those who would like to change careers to secure better employment and earnings.

The seriousness of this challenge has penetrated public and opinion-makers’ consciousness. Government, industry, and education and training providers have begun to respond. The National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, and the Department of Education have been leading the federal effort. Industry associations, individual firms, foundations, and other organizations have identified and tried to fill gaps. State governments, too, are working to strengthen the STEM workforce pipeline. Much remains to be done, though, within government and across diverse sectors. US education, workforce, and economic systems must rise to the STEM challenge.

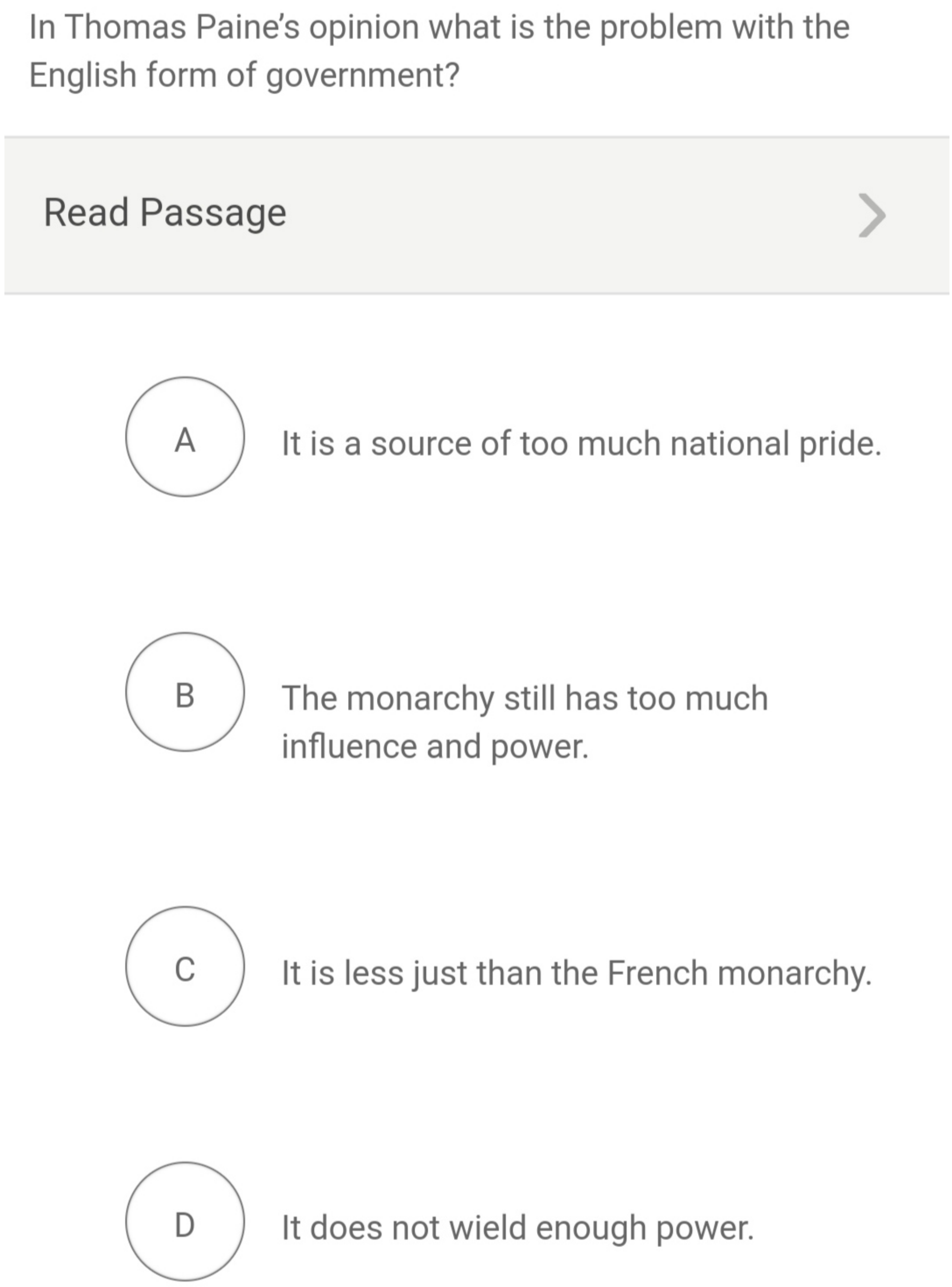
The US Department of Labor is already an important partner in federal efforts to strengthen the STEM pipeline. The US Department of Labor invests about $14 billion a year in the nation’s workforce system and in increasing the skills and education of our current workforce. In addition, the Department of Labor has begun investing regionally in ways that overcome typical fragmentation in planning and action among industry, government, non-governmental organizations, and education and training institutions.

The Department of Labor has the potential to play an even more important role in addressing gaps in the nation’s approach to strengthening the STEM pipeline in three areas. The first area is building the gateway to STEM careers. The second area is enhancing the capacity of talent development institutions to produce more and better-skilled STEM workers. The third area is and catalyzing and supporting innovation, entrepreneurship, and economic growth. The leadership of the Employment and Training Administration is committed to—and stands ready to—contribute and collaborate to develop an overall national strategy around the STEM workforce pipeline and to improve coordination across federal agencies.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

The National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, and the Department of Education were all listed in the passage as organizations that are working to meet the growing demand for STEM laborers. The passage states, “The National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation, and the Department of Education have been leading the federal effort . . . to rise to the STEM challenge.” The Internal Revenue Service is not listed as one of the organizations working to resolve the STEM labor challenge.



In Thomas Paine's opinion what is the problem with the English form of government?

Read Passage >

A It is a source of too much national pride.

B The monarchy still has too much influence and power.

C It is less just than the French monarchy.

D It does not wield enough power.

Common Sense by Thomas Paine

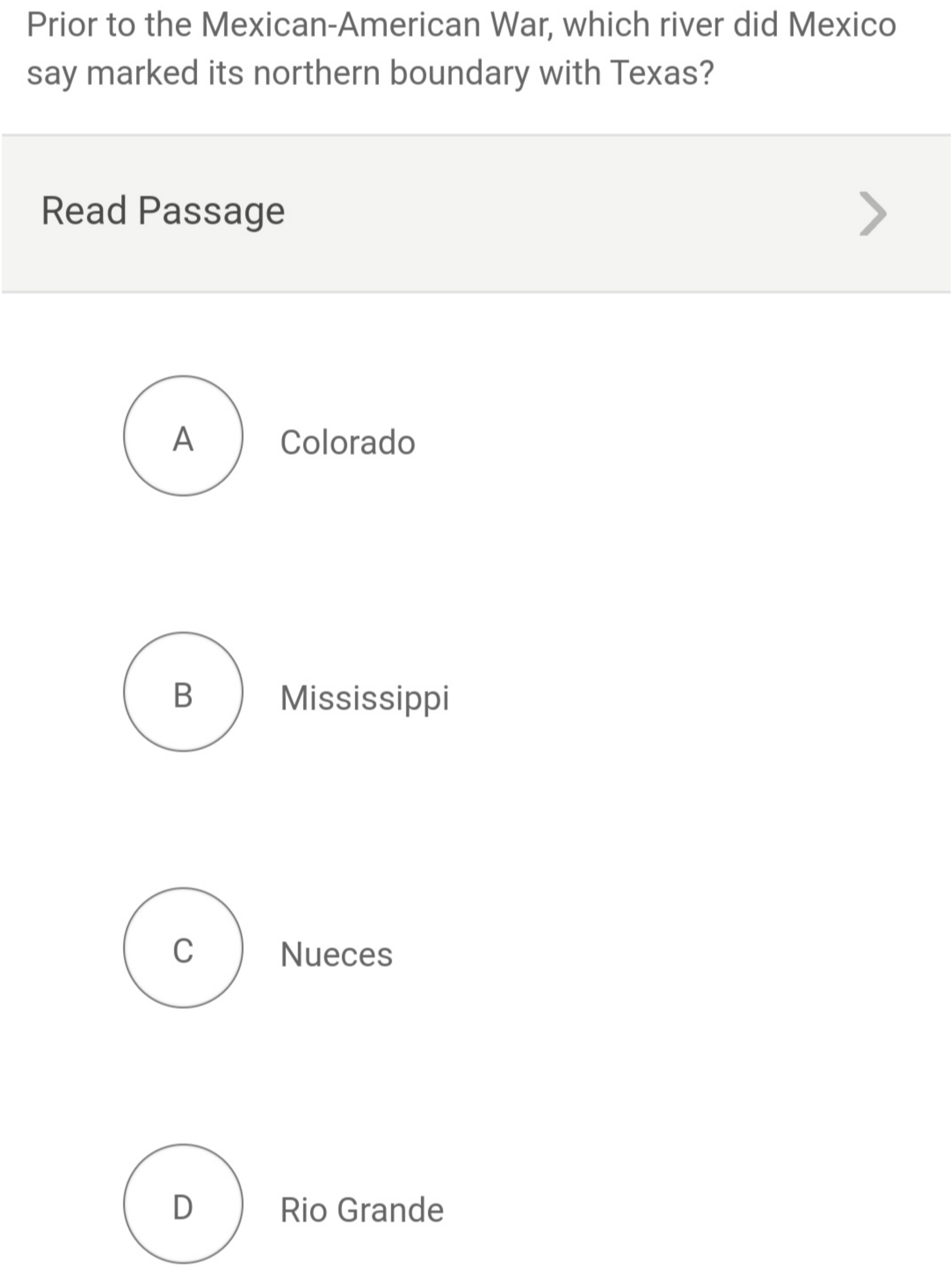
That the crown is this overbearing part in the English constitution needs not be mentioned, and that it derives its whole consequence merely from being the giver of places and pensions is self-evident; wherefore, though we have been wise enough to shut and lock a door against absolute Monarchy, we at the same time have been foolish enough to put the Crown in possession of the key.

The prejudice of Englishmen, in favour of their own government, by King, Lords and Commons, arises as much or more from national pride than reason. Individuals are undoubtedly safer in England than in some other countries: but the will of the king is as much the law of the land in Britain as in France, with this difference, that instead of proceeding directly from his mouth, it is handed to the people under the formidable shape of an act of parliament. For the fate of Charles the First hath only made kings more subtle — not more just.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

Thomas Paine was a major proponent of the social contract theory. Social contract theory argues that any government's legitimacy is derived from the consent of the governed. According to Paine, “though we have been wise enough to shut and lock a door against absolute Monarchy, we at the same time have been foolish enough to put the Crown in possession of the key.” Paine also states that “the will of the king is as much the law of the land in Britain as in France.”



Prior to the Mexican-American War, which river did Mexico say marked its northern boundary with Texas?

- (A) Colorado
- (B) Mississippi
- (C) Nueces
- (D) Rio Grande

The Annexation of Texas, the Mexican-American War, and the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, 1845–1848

During his tenure, US President James K. Polk oversaw the greatest territorial expansion of the United States to date. Polk accomplished this through the annexation of Texas in 1845, the negotiation of the Oregon Treaty with Great Britain in 1846, and the conclusion of the Mexican-American War in 1848, which ended with the signing and ratification of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo in 1848.

These events brought within the control of the United States the future states of Texas, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Washington, and Oregon, as well as portions of what would later become Oklahoma, Colorado, Kansas, Wyoming, and Montana.

Following Texas' successful war of independence against Mexico in 1836, President Martin van Buren refrained from annexing Texas after the Mexicans threatened war. Accordingly, while the United States extended diplomatic recognition to Texas, it took no further action concerning annexation until 1844, when President John Tyler restarted negotiations with the Republic of Texas. His efforts culminated on April 12 in a Treaty of Annexation, an event that caused Mexico to sever diplomatic relations with United States. Tyler, however, lacked the votes in the Senate to ratify the treaty, and it was defeated by a wide margin in June. Shortly before he left office, Tyler tried again, this time through a joint resolution of both houses of Congress. With the support of President-elect Polk, Tyler managed to get the joint resolution passed on March 1, 1845, and Texas was admitted into the United States on December 29.

While Mexico did not follow through with its threat to declare war if the United States annexed Texas, relations between the two nations remained tense due to Mexico's disputed border with Texas. According to the Texans, their state included significant portions of what is today New Mexico and Colorado, and the western and southern portions of Texas itself, which they claimed extended to the Rio Grande River. The Mexicans, however, argued that the border only extended to the Nueces River, north of the Rio Grande.

In July, 1845, Polk, who had been elected on a platform of expansionism, ordered the commander of the US Army in Texas, Zachary Taylor, to move his forces into the disputed lands that lay between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers. In November, Polk dispatched Congressman John Slidell to Mexico with instructions to negotiate the purchase of the disputed areas along the Texas-Mexican border, and the territory comprising the present-day states of New Mexico and California. Following the failure of Slidell's mission in May 1846, Polk used news of skirmishes inside disputed territory between Mexican troops and Taylor's army to gain Congressional support for a declaration of war against Mexico. On May 13, 1846, the United States declared war on Mexico.

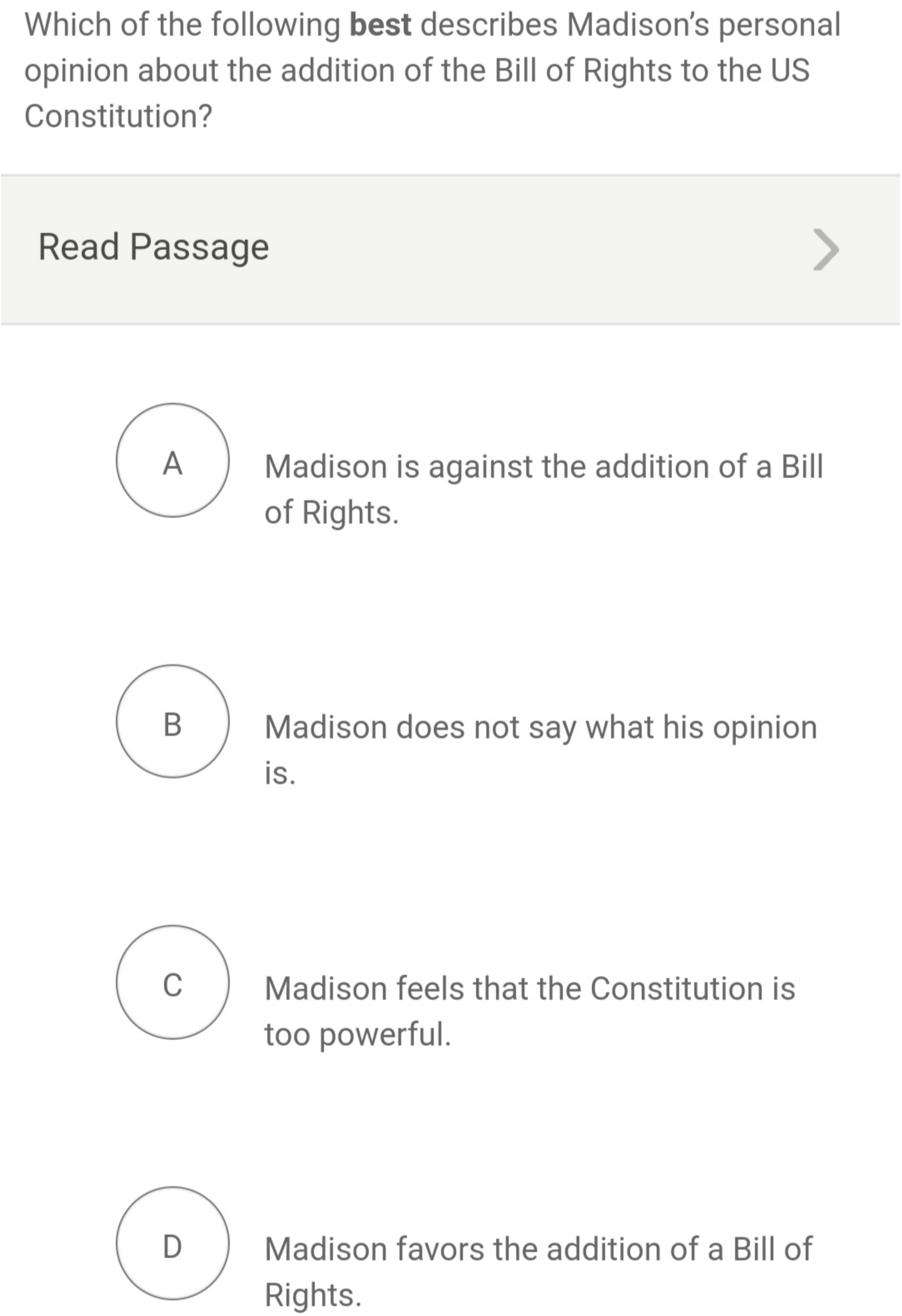
Following the capture of Mexico City in September 1847, Nicholas Trist, chief clerk of the Department of State and Polk's peace emissary, began negotiations for a peace treaty with the Mexican Government under terms similar to those pursued by Slidell the previous year. Polk soon grew concerned by Trist's conduct, however, believing that he would not press for strong enough terms from the Mexicans, and because Trist became a close friend of General Winfield Scott, a Whig who was thought to be a strong contender for his party's presidential nomination for the 1848 election. Furthermore, the war had encouraged expansionist Democrats to call for a complete annexation of Mexico. Polk recalled Trist in October.

Believing that he was on the cusp of an agreement with the Mexicans, Trist ignored the recall order and presented Polk with the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, which was signed in Mexico City on February 2, 1848. Under the terms of the treaty, Mexico ceded to the United States approximately 525,000 square miles (55% of its prewar territory) in exchange for a $15 million lump sum payment, and the assumption by the US Government of up to $3.25 million worth of debts owed by Mexico to US citizens.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

The passage states that “According to the Texans, their state included significant portions of what is today New Mexico and Colorado, and the western and southern portions of Texas itself, which they claimed extended to the Rio Grande River. The **Mexicans, however, argued that the border only extended to the Nueces River**, north of the Rio Grande.” This border dispute was the result of Texas’ battle for independence from Mexico in the 1830s. It was not resolved until the United States annexed Texas and then defeated Mexico in the Mexican-American War.



Which of the following **best** describes Madison’s personal opinion about the addition of the Bill of Rights to the US Constitution?

Read Passage >

A Madison is against the addition of a Bill of Rights.

B Madison does not say what his opinion is.

C Madison feels that the Constitution is too powerful.

D Madison favors the addition of a Bill of Rights.

An Excerpt of a Letter from James Madison to Thomas Jefferson – October 17, 1788

. . . The little pamphlet herewith enclosed will give you a collective view of the alterations which have been proposed for the new Constitution. Various and numerous as they appear they certainly omit many of the true grounds of opposition. The articles relating to Treaties, to paper money, and to contracts, created more enemies than all the errors in the System positive & negative put together. It is true nevertheless that not a few, particularly in Virginia have contended for the proposed alterations from the most honorable & patriotic motives; and that among the advocates for the Constitution, there are some who wish for further guards to public liberty & individual rights. As far as these may consist of a constitutional declaration of the most essential rights, it is probable they will be added; though there are many who think such addition unnecessary, and not a few who think it misplaced in such a Constitution. There is scarce any point on which the party in opposition is so much divided as to its importance and its propriety. My own opinion has always been in favor of a bill of rights; provided it be so framed as not to imply powers not meant to be included in the enumeration. At the same time, I have never thought the omission a material defect, nor been anxious to supply it even by subsequent amendment, for any other reason than that it is anxiously desired by others. I have favored it because I supposed it might be of use, and if properly executed could not be of disservice . . .”

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

Madison favors the addition of a Bill of Rights. He believed that the creation of a Bill of Rights would not harm the Constitution and that it could serve only to enhance it, and to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States. The passage states: “**My own opinion has always been in favor of a bill of rights . . . I have favored it because I supposed it might be of use**, and if properly executed could not be of disservice.”

Which of the following **best** characterizes the claim of President George W. Bush and the US Intelligence Agencies that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction (WMDs) prior to the 2003 invasion of Iraq?

Read Passage >

A The claim of Iraq possessing WMDs was based on scientific evidence.

B The claim of Iraq possessing WMDs turned out to be unsupported by verifiable evidence.

C The claim of Iraq possessing WMDs turned out to be true.

D It is still unknown whether or not Iraq possessed WMDs prior to the 2003 invasion.

The 2003 Invasion of Iraq

The 2003 invasion of Iraq (March 20, 2003 - May 1, 2003) was the war fought by the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia, Poland and some other countries against Iraq, to end the rule of Saddam Hussein. The main reason that the war started was because the British and American Governments believed that Iraq had dangerous weapons of mass destruction (such as chemical or nuclear weapons) that could be used against other countries. This turned out after the invasion to not be true.

Another reason for the start of the war was that many people thought that Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, one of the leaders of al-Qaeda, was hiding in Iraq after the September 11, 2001, attacks. Though Saddam Hussein was not involved in the planning of the September 11 attacks, many people accused him of giving al-Qaeda a safe place to hide from the United States. The war was extremely controversial and led to a lot of negative feeling towards British Prime Minister Tony Blair and the American President, George W. Bush.

4,734 NATO soldiers were killed in Iraq war including 4,416 U.S. servicemen, 179 UK servicemen, and 139 Other NATO soldiers. 31,882 U.S. servicemen and over 3,600 UK servicemen were wounded in Iraq. More than 100,000 Iraqi civilians who were not soldiers were also killed.

The United Nations Secretary-General said that "[F]rom our point of view and from the Charter point of view [the war] was illegal."

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

The claim by President George W. Bush and the US Intelligence Agencies that Iraq possessed weapons of mass destruction was ultimately proved to be false. It was not verified until the regime of Saddam Hussein was overthrown and NATO forces controlled Iraq following the invasion. Many analysts felt that Bush and his advisors twisted the intelligence data provided to them in order to justify the invasion of Iraq.

Which of the following quotes from the passage **best** supports the idea that the Warsaw Pact was a response to the formation of NATO?

Read Passage >

Ⓐ “The Soviet Union formed this alliance as a counterbalance to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) . . .”

Ⓑ “By the 1980s, the Warsaw Treaty Organization was beset by problems related to the economic slowdown . . .”

C

“[Among] the original signatories to the Warsaw Treaty Organization were the Soviet Union, Albania, [and] Poland . . .”

D

“The Warsaw Pact was a political and military alliance established on May 14, 1955.”

The Warsaw Pact, 1955

The Warsaw Pact was a political and military alliance established on May 14, 1955. The pact was between the Soviet Union and several Eastern European countries. The Soviet Union formed this alliance as a counterbalance to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), a security alliance between the United States, Canada, and Western European nations.

The Warsaw Pact supplemented existing agreements. Following World War II, the Soviet Union had bilateral treaties with each of the East European states except for East Germany, which was still part of the Soviet-occupied territory. When the Federal Republic of Germany entered NATO in early May 1955, the Soviets feared the consequences of a strengthened NATO and a rearmed West Germany. They hoped that the Warsaw Treaty Organization could both contain West Germany and negotiate with NATO as an equal partner. Soviet leadership also noted that civil unrest was on the rise in Eastern European countries and determined that a unified, multilateral political and military alliance would tie Eastern European capitals more closely to Moscow.

The original signatories to the Warsaw Treaty Organization were the Soviet Union, Albania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania, and the German Democratic Republic. The members of the Warsaw Pact pledged to defend each other if one or more of them came under attack. Though it emphasized non-interference in the internal affairs of its members, the Soviet Union ultimately controlled most of the Pact's decisions. The Soviet Union also used the Pact to contain popular dissent in its European nations like Hungary, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.

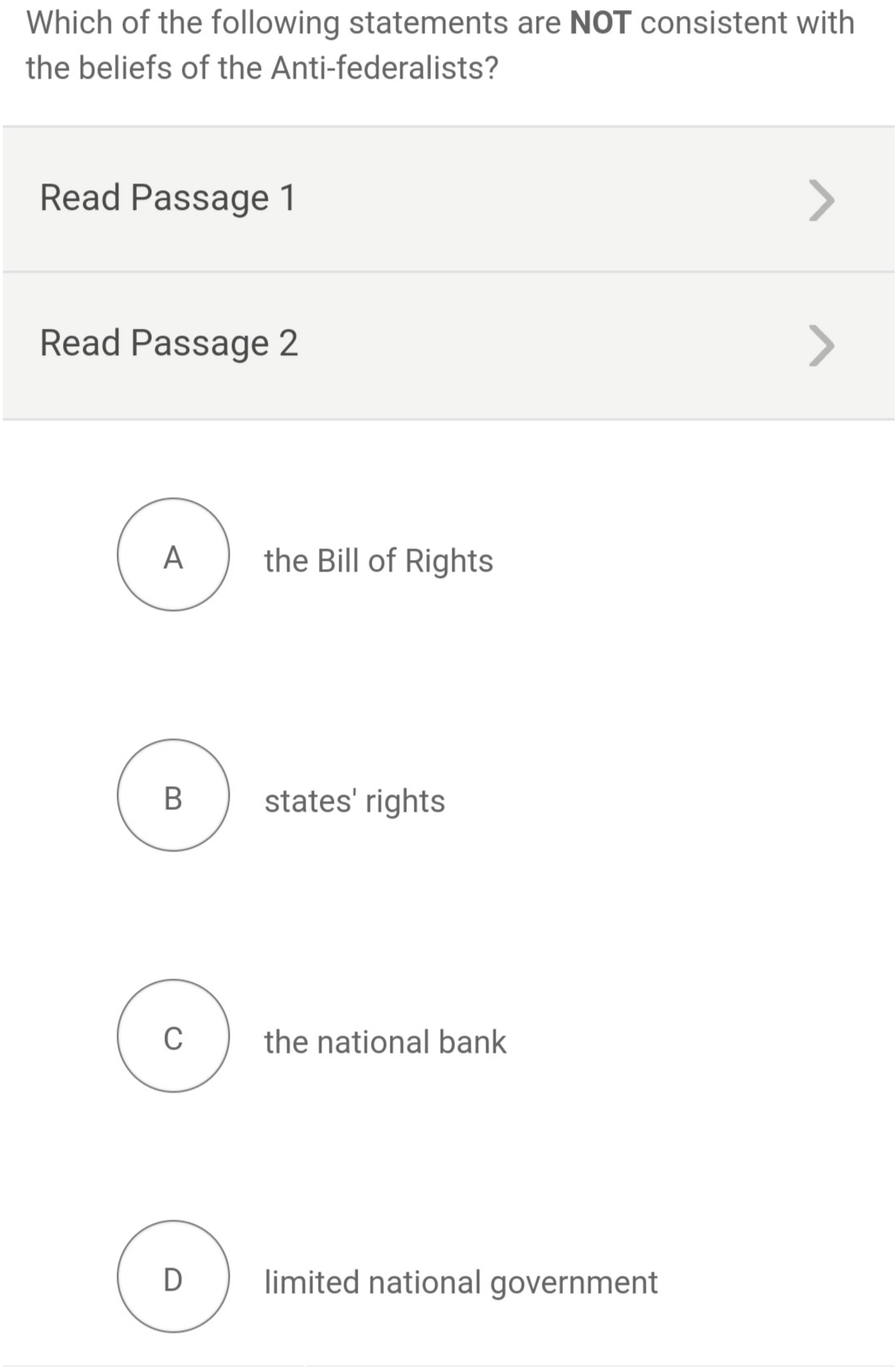
By the 1980s, the Warsaw Treaty Organization was beset by problems related to the economic slowdown in all Eastern European countries. By the late 1980s, political changes in most of the member states made the Pact ineffectual. In September 1990, East Germany left the Pact in preparation for reunification with West Germany. By October, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland had withdrawn from Warsaw Pact military exercises. The Warsaw Pact officially disbanded in March and July of 1991 following the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

Because answer choice A states that “The Soviet Union formed this alliance **as a counterbalance to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)**,” it can be inferred that the formation of the Warsaw Pact was a response to NATO.

Answer choices B, C, and D do not speak to the idea that the Warsaw Pact was formed in reaction to the formation of NATO.



Which of the following statements are **NOT** consistent with the beliefs of the Anti-federalists?

Read Passage 1 >

Read Passage 2 >

A the Bill of Rights

B states' rights

C the national bank

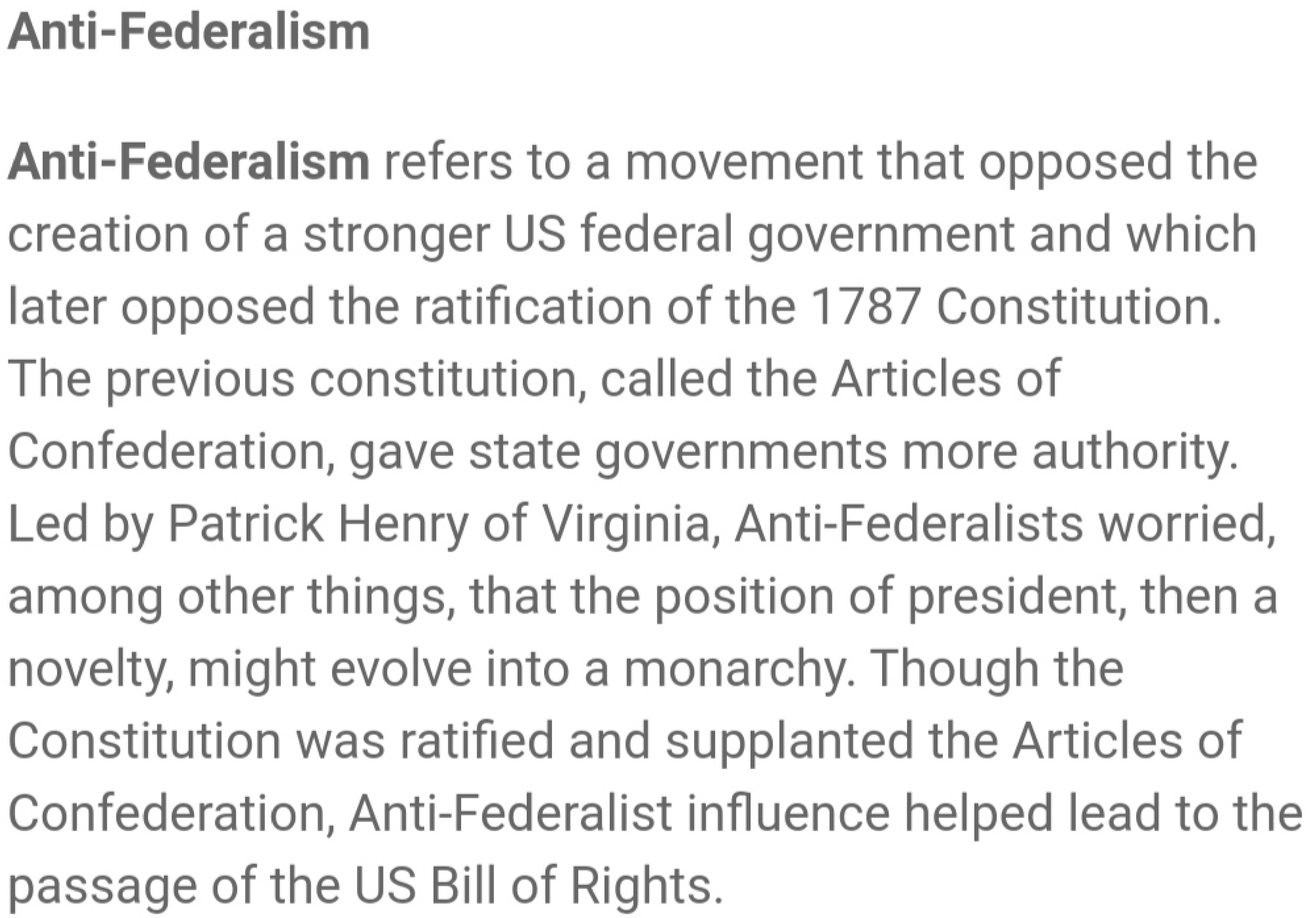
D limited national government

The Federalist Party

The **Federalist Party** (or **Federal Party**) was an American political party from 1792 to 1816. The Federalists controlled the federal government until 1801. Alexander Hamilton formed the party during George Washington's first term. Hamilton built a network of supporters for his financial policies. Many supporters came from cities. These supporters grew into the Federalist Party, which wanted a fiscally sound and strong nationalistic government.

With the start of the new government under the Constitution, President George Washington appointed his former chief of staff, Alexander Hamilton, to the office of Secretary of the Treasury. Hamilton wanted a strong national government with financial credibility.

By 1790, Hamilton started building a nationwide coalition. He and his network of treasury agents tried to link together friends of the government, especially merchants and bankers, in the new nation's dozen major cities. His attempts to manage politics in the national capital to get his plans through Congress, then, "brought strong responses across the country. In the process, what began as a capital faction soon assumed status as a national faction and then, finally, as the new Federalist party.“



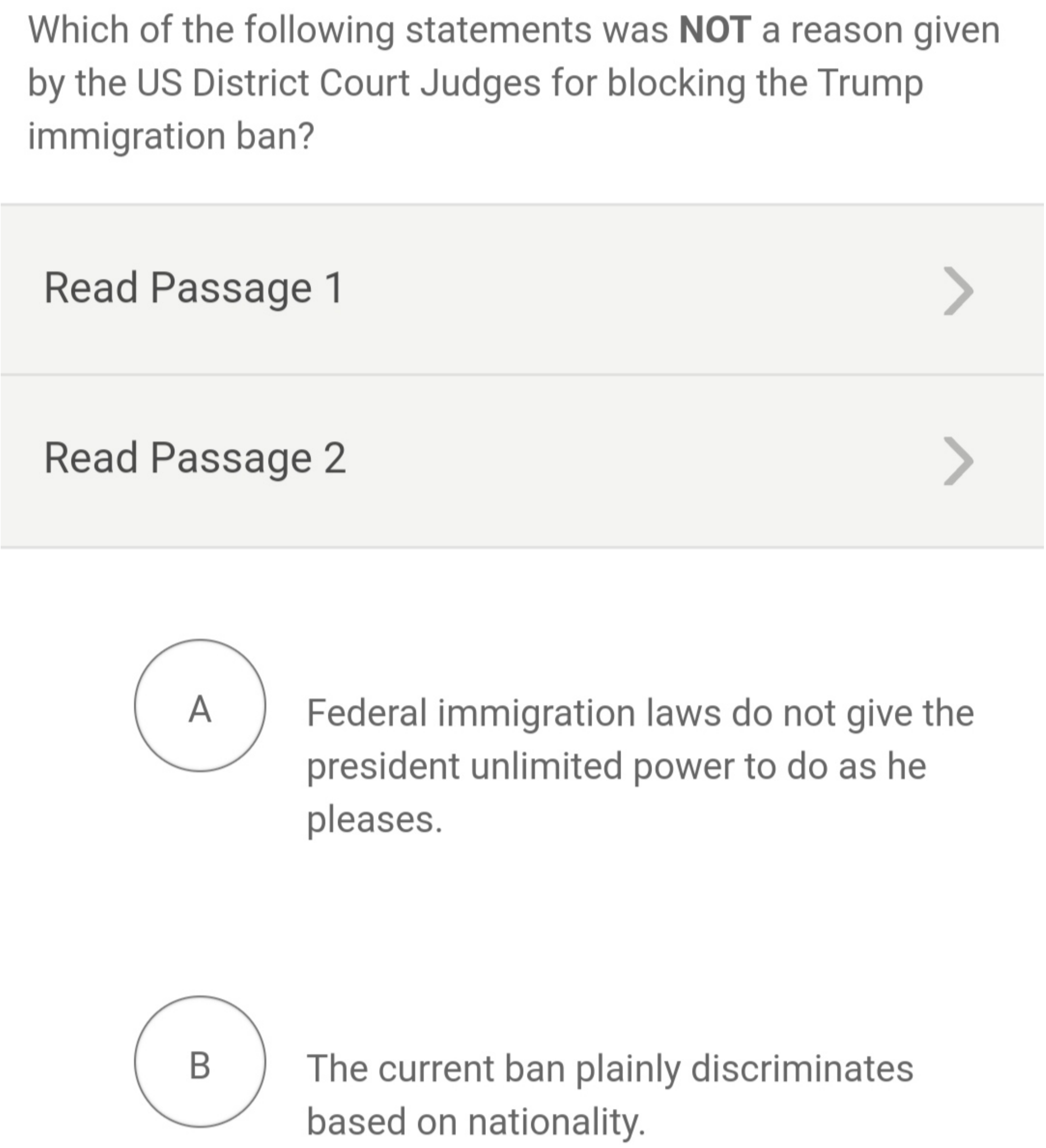
Anti-Federalism

Anti-Federalism refers to a movement that opposed the creation of a stronger US federal government and which later opposed the ratification of the 1787 Constitution. The previous constitution, called the Articles of Confederation, gave state governments more authority. Led by Patrick Henry of Virginia, Anti-Federalists worried, among other things, that the position of president, then a novelty, might evolve into a monarchy. Though the Constitution was ratified and supplanted the Articles of Confederation, Anti-Federalist influence helped lead to the passage of the US Bill of Rights.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

The Anti-federalists were strong supporters of the Bill of Rights because they were concerned that a strong central government would trample individual rights. They were also in favor of states' rights over putting too much power with the national government. They did not support Alexander Hamilton’s national bank.



Which of the following statements was **NOT** a reason given by the US District Court Judges for blocking the Trump immigration ban?

Read Passage 1 >

Read Passage 2 >

Ⓐ Federal immigration laws do not give the president unlimited power to do as he pleases.

Ⓑ The current ban plainly discriminates based on nationality.

C The ban lacks sufficient findings that the entry of immigrants from the six specified countries would be detrimental to the interests of the United States.

D The ban violates the due process clauses of the 5th and 14th Amendments to the US Constitution.

Trump’s Third Travel Ban is Blocked – Passage 1

President Donald Trump struck out again with his third try at a travel ban, as a federal judge temporarily blocked it from taking effect nationwide on Wednesday.

This time, Trump’s order was found to discriminate by using the nationality of travelers “as a proxy” for their security risk. In earlier rulings over two prior attempts at a travel ban, judges said they were motivated by bias against Muslims, Bloomberg reported.

The administration vowed to keep fighting, and the case could again reach the US Supreme Court, which has so far appeared more receptive than lower-court judges to Trump’s efforts to curtail immigration. The raging battle, now in its ninth month, has spurred a constitutional confrontation that could define powers of the presidency for years to come. Trump hasn’t shown that the entry of more than 150 million nationals from six specified countries would be “detrimental to the interests of the United States," US District Judge Derrick Watson in Honolulu said in issuing a temporary restraining order against the administration.

Federal immigration laws "do not afford the President unbridled discretion to do as he pleases," the judge said.

Trump’s Third Travel Ban is Blocked – Passage 2

On Tuesday and Wednesday, United States District Judges in two states issued rulings barring enforcement of part or all of the latest version of President Donald Trump's executive order forbidding people from specific countries from entering the United States.

On Tuesday, in Hawaii, District Judge Derrick Watson issued a temporary block on enforcement. On Wednesday, in Maryland, District Judge Theodore D. Chuang blocked one of its stipulations on the grounds that it was an "inextricable re-animation of the twice-enjoined Muslim ban." The order was to have gone into effect Wednesday night and would have affected people from Iran, Libya, North Korea, Somalia, Yemen, Syria, Chad, and some Venezuelans.

Watson, who previously ruled on another version of the order, ruled that the current ban "plainly discriminates based on nationality," "lacks sufficient findings that the entry of more than 150 million nationals from six specified countries would be 'detrimental to the interests of the United States'" and "suffers from precisely the same maladies as its predecessor."

Chuang blocked the order's measure pertaining to anyone with a bona fide relationship to someone in the United States.

White House press secretary Sarah Huckabee Sanders told the press, "The Department of Justice will vigorously defend the president's lawful action[...] These restrictions are vital to ensuring that foreign nations comply with the minimum security standards required for the integrity of our immigration system and the security of our nation."

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

Answer choices A, B, and C are cited in one of the two passages as reasons why the US District Court Judges blocked the immigration ban. There is no mention of the due process clauses in the US Constitution by either passage as being a reason for blocking the ban.

Which of the following is another term for **civic nationalism?**

Read Passage >

(A) liberal nationalism

(B) political nationalism

(C) pan-nationalism

(D) cultural nationalism

Nationalism

Nationalism is loyalty and devotion to a nation; especially: a sense of national consciousness, exalting one nation above all others and placing primary emphasis on promotion of its culture and interests as opposed to those of other nations.

Nationalism can include both the attitudes members of a nation—or state—have about that nation and also the beliefs and actions members of that nation can take in order to achieve or maintain self-authority or self-determination. However, self-determination may or may not include full statehood. There is also a difference between the concepts of a state and nation, which can further complicate contemporary ideas of nationalism. For instance, while the term state implies a political entity with some degree of sovereignty, the term nation can also apply to a cultural or ethnic community.

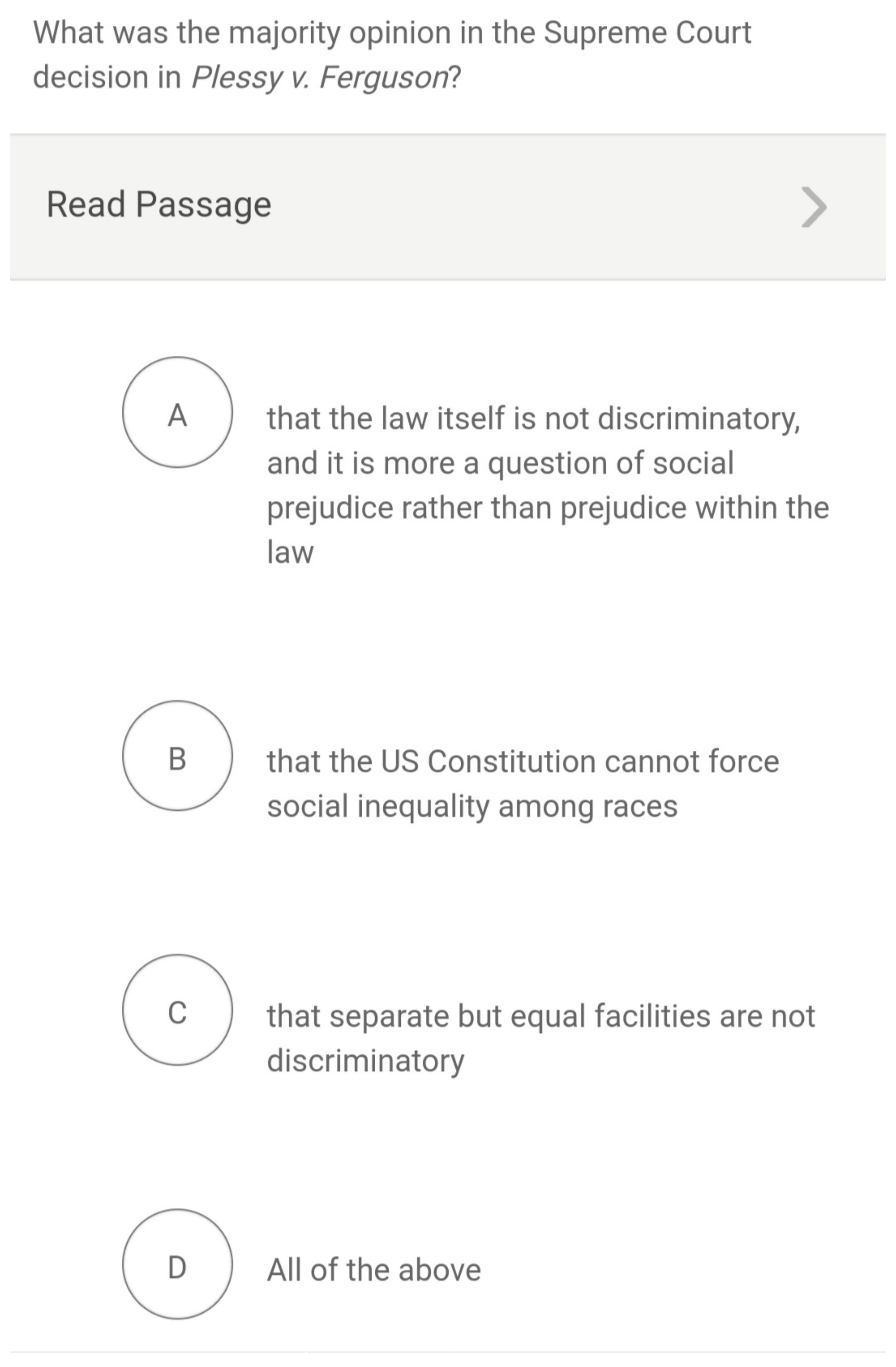
The concept of nationalism has a mixed moral history. Supporters of nationalism argue that it promotes a like-minded community. They believe that while individualism within a community is important, the overarching national identity must still be held above individuals. It can be argued that nationalism can work toward solidarity. However, the idea of nationalism as a cultural concept or a state concept obscures this argument, as there can be a difference between social solidarity and a nationalistic attitude. For example, extreme nationalism is often cited as a contributing cause for many wars, including World War I and World War II.

There are many types of nationalism. Civic nationalism—also known as liberal nationalism—focuses on political allegiance rather than ethnic or religious allegiance. Civic nationalists believe that having a national identity is important in order to promote freedom, tolerance, and individual rights within that community. Racial nationalism is the belief that one race is superior to another and often excludes other races. Pan-nationalism includes a group of similar territories or clusters of regions brought together by commonalities. An example of pan-nationalism is the Pan-Africa Movement, which works to unify people and identities from multiple countries in Africa, and later across the world, in response to colonization, slavery, and racism. However, pan-nationalism can still be dangerous, as earlier exemplified with Pan-Germanism during World War II.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

In the last paragraph of the passage, *liberal nationalism* is noted as being another term for *civic nationalism*. The passage states, "**Civic nationalism**—also known as **liberal nationalism**—focuses on political allegiance rather than ethnic or religious allegiance.”



What was the majority opinion in the Supreme Court decision in *Plessy v. Ferguson*?

A that the law itself is not discriminatory, and it is more a question of social prejudice rather than prejudice within the law

B that the US Constitution cannot force social inequality among races

C that separate but equal facilities are not discriminatory

D All of the above

Plessy v. *Ferguson* (1896) – Supreme Court Decision

In 1896, the Supreme Court issued its decision in*Plessy* v. *Ferguson*. Justice Henry Brown of Michigan delivered the majority opinion, which sustained the constitutionality of Louisiana’s Jim Crow law. In part, he said:

“We consider the underlying fallacy of the plaintiff’s argument to consist in the assumption that the enforced separation of the two races stamps the colored race with a badge of inferiority. If this is so, it is not by reason of anything found in the act, but solely because the colored race chooses to put that construction upon it . . . The argument also assumes that social prejudice may be overcome by legislation, and that equal rights cannot be secured except by an enforced commingling of the two races . . . If the civil and political rights of both races be equal, one cannot be inferior to the other civilly or politically. If one race be inferior to the other socially, the Constitution of the United States cannot put them upon the same plane.”

In a powerful dissent, conservation Kentuckian John Marshall Harlan wrote:

“I am of the opinion that the statute of Louisiana is inconsistent with the personal liberties of citizens, white and black, in that State, and hostile to both the spirit and the letter of the Constitution of the United States. If laws of like character should be enacted in the several States of the Union, the effect would be in the highest degree mischievous. Slavery as an institution tolerated by law would, it is true, have disappeared from our country, but there would remain a power in the States, by sinister legislation, to interfere with the blessings of freedom; to regulate civil rights common to all citizens, upon the basis of race; and to place in a condition of legal inferiority a large body of American citizens, now constituting a part of the political community, called the people of the United States, for whom an by whom, through representatives, our government is administrated. Such a system is inconsistent with the guarantee given by the Constitution to each State of a republican form of government, and may be stricken down by congressional action, or by the courts in the discharge of their solemn duty to maintain the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.”

Indeed, it was not until the Supreme Court’s decision in *Brown* v. *Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas* and congressional civil rights acts of the 1950s and 1960s that systematic segregation under state law was ended. In the wake of those Federal actions, many states amended or rewrote their state constitutions to conform with the spirit of the 14th Amendment. But for Homer Plessy, the remedies came too late.

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

Supreme Court Justice Henry Brown’s majority opinion stated that the Louisiana law requiring racially segregated accommodations on railroads was not in and of itself discriminatory towards blacks. He stated that if this law made blacks to feel inferior it was a social issue, not a political or legal issue. The end result of the Supreme Court’s decision was that separate but equal accommodations were not discriminatory against blacks.

Which of the following quotes from the speech reveal that in George Bush’s view the United States had **NOT** wanted to take military action against Iraq?

Read Passage >

○ A “May God bless our country and all who defend her.”

○ B “Every nation in this coalition has chosen to bear the duty . . . ”

○ C “Our nation enters this conflict reluctantly . . .”

○ D “We come to Iraq with respect for its citizens . . .”

George Bush’s Address, Announcing the Invasion of Iraq

My fellow citizens, at this hour, American and coalition forces are in the early stages of military operations to disarm Iraq, to free its people and to defend the world from grave danger.

On my orders, coalition forces have begun striking selected targets of military importance to undermine Saddam Hussein's ability to wage war. These are opening stages of what will be a broad and concerted campaign. More than 35 countries are giving crucial support -- from the use of naval and air bases, to help with intelligence and logistics, to the deployment of combat units. Every nation in this coalition has chosen to bear the duty and share the honor of serving in our common defense.

To all the men and women of the United States Armed Forces now in the Middle East, the peace of a troubled world and the hopes of an oppressed people now depend on you. That trust is well placed.

The enemies you confront will come to know your skill and bravery. The people you liberate will witness the honorable and decent spirit of the American military. In this conflict, America faces an enemy who has no regard for conventions of war or rules of morality. Saddam Hussein has placed Iraqi troops and equipment in civilian areas, attempting to use innocent men, women and children as shields for his own military -- a final atrocity against his people.

I want Americans and all the world to know that coalition forces will make every effort to spare innocent civilians from harm. A campaign on the harsh terrain of a nation as large as California could be longer and more difficult than some predict. And helping Iraqis achieve a united, stable and free country will require our sustained commitment.

We come to Iraq with respect for its citizens, for their great civilization and for the religious faiths they practice. We have no ambition in Iraq, except to remove a threat and restore control of that country to its own people.

I know that the families of our military are praying that all those who serve will return safely and soon. Millions of Americans are praying with you for the safety of your loved ones and for the protection of the innocent. For your sacrifice, you have the gratitude and respect of the American people. And you can know that our forces will be coming home as soon as their work is done.

Our nation enters this conflict reluctantly -- yet, our purpose is sure. The people of the United States and our friends and allies will not live at the mercy of an outlaw regime that threatens the peace with weapons of mass murder. We will meet that threat now, with our Army, Air Force, Navy, Coast Guard and Marines, so that we do not have to meet it later with armies of fire fighters and police and doctors on the streets of our cities.

Now that conflict has come, the only way to limit its duration is to apply decisive force. And I assure you, this will not be a campaign of half measures, and we will accept no outcome but victory.

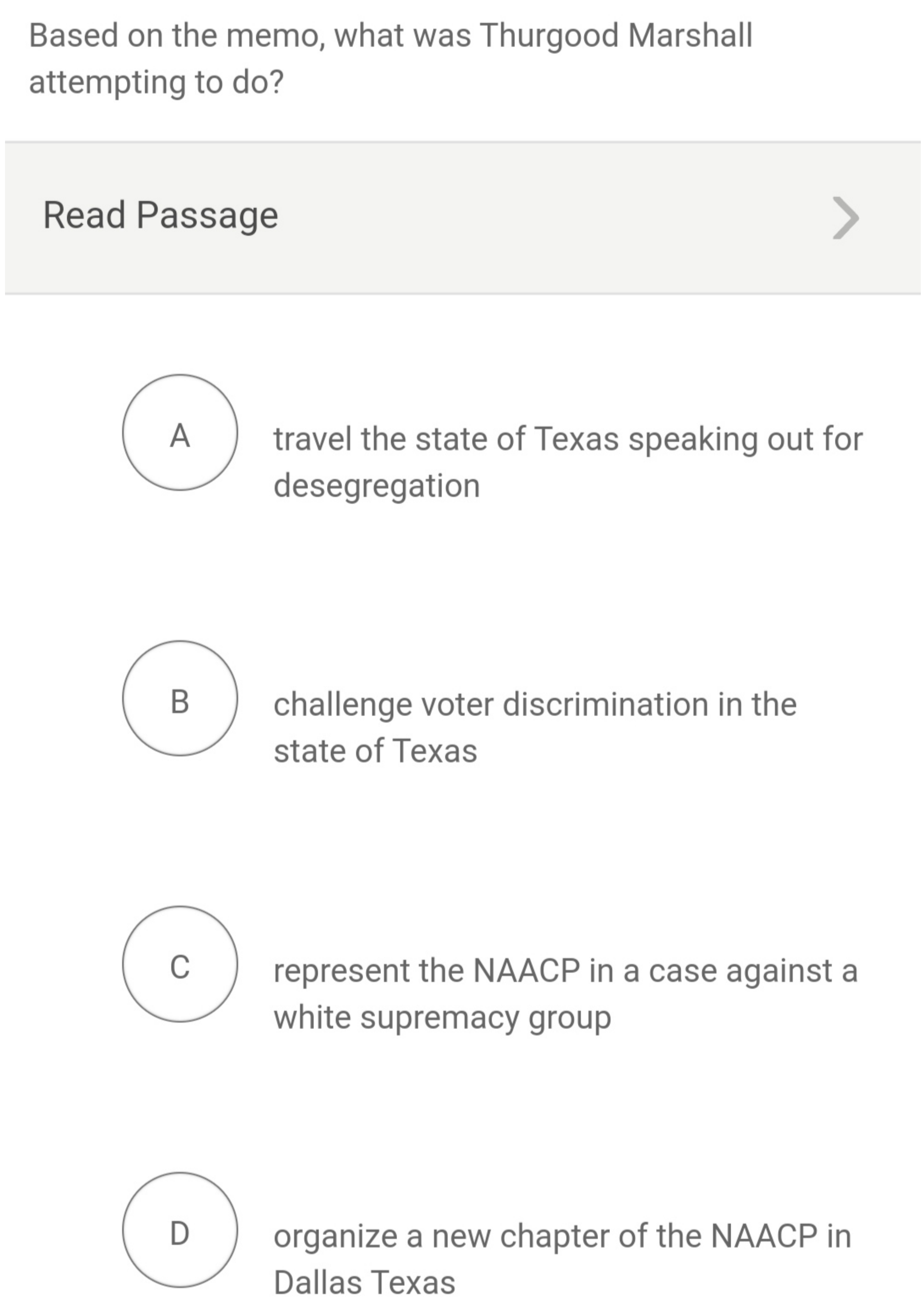
My fellow citizens, the dangers to our country and the world will be overcome. We will pass through this time of peril and carry on the work of peace. We will defend our freedom. We will bring freedom to others and we will prevail.

May God bless our country and all who defend her.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

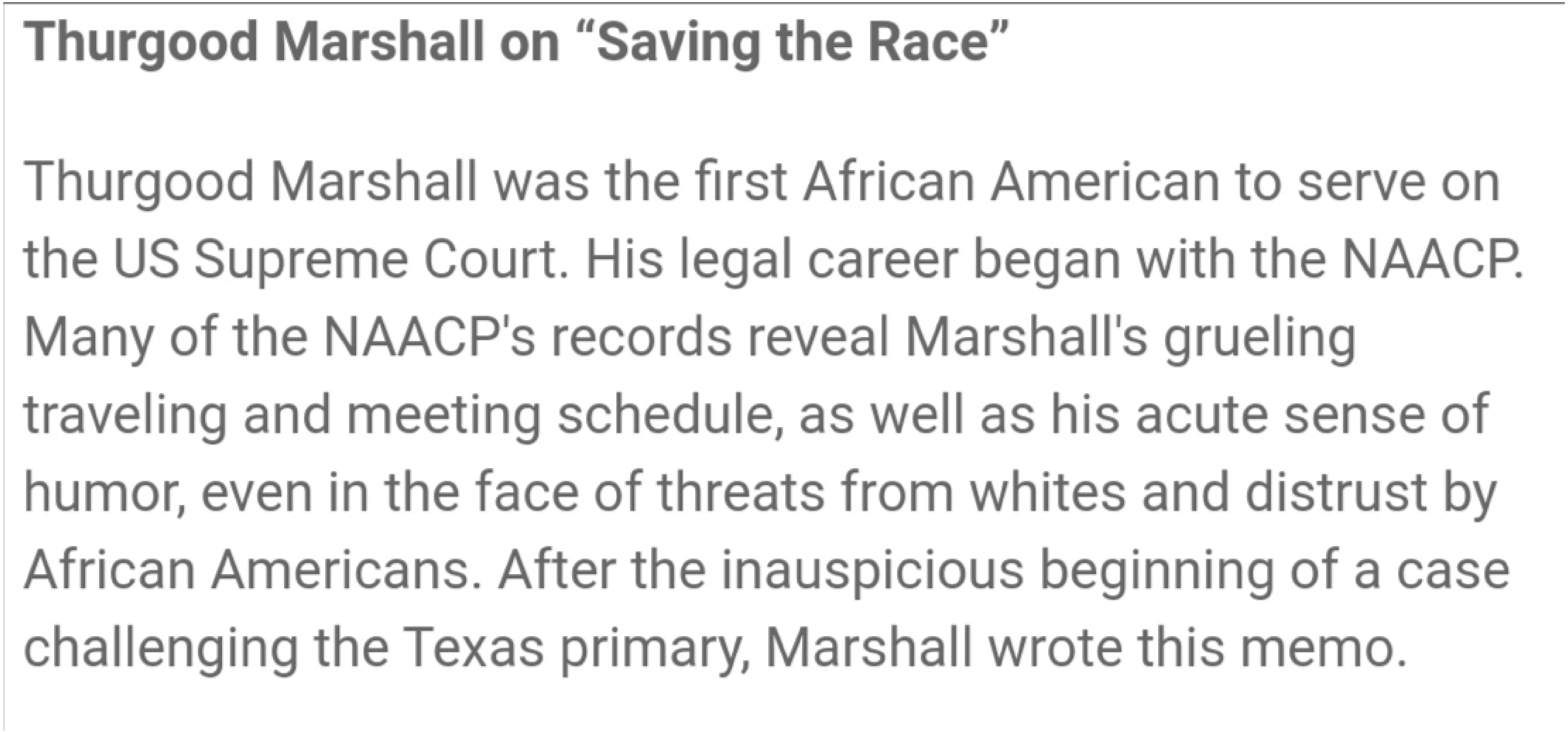
The statement “Our nation enters this conflict **reluctantly** . . .” reveals that from Bush’s point of view the United States did not want to enter the war in Iraq.



Based on the memo, what was Thurgood Marshall attempting to do?

Read Passage >

- Ⓐ travel the state of Texas speaking out for desegregation
- Ⓑ challenge voter discrimination in the state of Texas
- Ⓒ represent the NAACP in a case against a white supremacy group
- Ⓓ organize a new chapter of the NAACP in Dallas Texas



Thurgood Marshall on "Saving the Race"

Thurgood Marshall was the first African American to serve on the US Supreme Court. His legal career began with the NAACP. Many of the NAACP's records reveal Marshall's grueling traveling and meeting schedule, as well as his acute sense of humor, even in the face of threats from whites and distrust by African Americans. After the inauspicious beginning of a case challenging the Texas primary, Marshall wrote this memo.

A. P. TUREAUD
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW
612 IBERVILLE STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NOV 18 1941

T.M.

November 17, 1941.

18802

Special Delivery

Memorandum: to office
From: Thurgood Marshall
Re: "Saving the Race"

Background

Left New York October 31 for two days in Washington with enough clothes for one day and a tooth brush - still on the road.

Old Texas Primary Case

Only way to get to Dallas in time for the meeting on Wednesday, November 5th was to fly by way of New Orleans to Houston and then to Dallas. On Tuesday night before I arrived in Dallas Charlie Brackins and some other members of the local committee made some rather bad statements about "messing up" the case etc. Had to take most of the time Wednesday pointing out to Brackins and others the true difficulties in the case and the benefits of filing another case. All agreed that if we did not get another case started all of us would have to leave the U.S. and go live with Hitler or some other peace loving individual who would be less difficult then the Negroes in Texas who had put up the money for the case.

New Case????

The gang in Dallas swore that they had a good plaintiff for a new case. We immediately started drafting a new complaint to fit this situation. By the time the man returned to town we discovered that he was not sure when he tried to vote. On checking the dailies we found that he had attempted to vote in the "run-off" primary in 1940 and we were right where we started- out in the street. Checked again and could find no cases in Dallas. Next stop Houston - still not anxious to go live with Hitler. This was on November 8th.

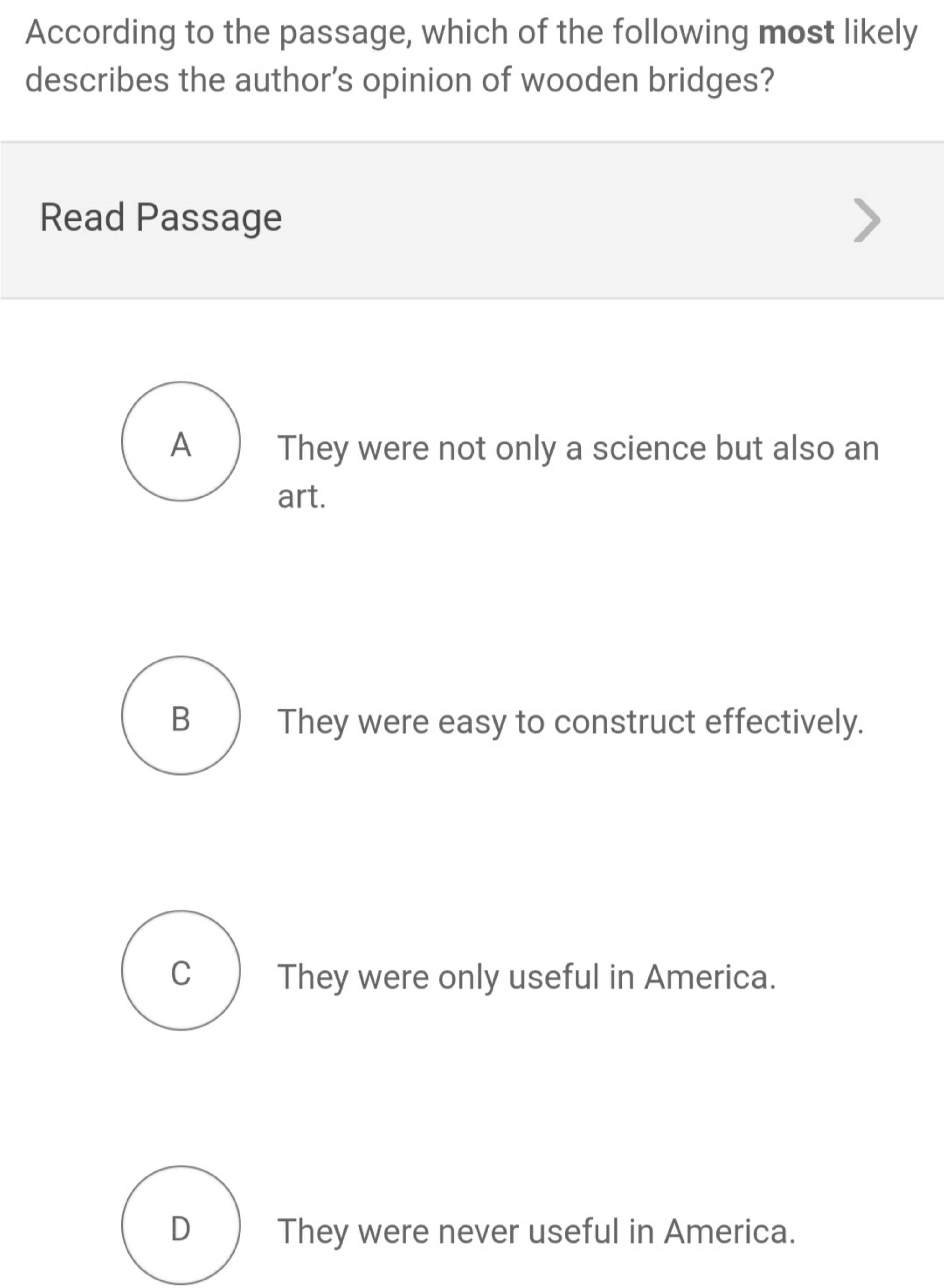
In Houston talked with Dr L. E. Smith who is alleged to have attempted to vote at the right time. Checked his story as best I could. Started drafting complaint. Davis' stenographer can't type worth a dime. Tried for a day to get a stenographer who specialized in typing - no such animal available. Called Carter Wesley and drafted his secretary who really can type.

Had to go to Court House to find names of officials involved in case. Got the name of the County Clerk. Tried to get the names of the elections judges. Could only get the name of the election judge. Called this man and told him I was a reporter for a local daily and wanted the name of his associated judge. Got the name and called this man who admitted hewas the assoicate judge in the particular precinct. Drafted complaint Thursday and

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

From the content of the memo, it appears Marshall is looking for a test case to challenge voter discrimination in the State of Texas. Marshall talks about moving from Dallas to Houston in search of a better case to try. He also discusses his search for the names of the election judges involved in the case.



According to the passage, which of the following **most** likely describes the author’s opinion of wooden bridges?

Ⓐ They were not only a science but also an art.

Ⓑ They were easy to construct effectively.

Ⓒ They were only useful in America.

Ⓓ They were never useful in America.

American Bridge Construction

The need for speed, the general attenuation of capital, and the simple fact that all the early railroads traversed thickly forested areas rendered wood the most logical material for bridge and other construction, both temporary and permanent.

The use of wood as a bridge material did not, of course, originate with the railroads, or, for that matter, in this country. The heavily wooded European countries—Switzerland in particular—had a strong tradition of bridge construction in timber from the Renaissance on, and naturally a certain amount of this technique found its way to the New World with the colonials and immigrants.

America's highway system was meager until about the time the railroad age itself was beginning. However, by 1812 there were, along the eastern seaboard, a number of fine timber bridges of truly remarkable structural sophistication and workmanship.

It was just previous to the advent of the railroads that the erection of highway bridges in this country began to pass from an art to a science. And an art it had been in the hands of the group of skilled but unschooled master carpenters and masons who built largely from an intuitive sense of proportion, stress, and the general "fitness of things." It passed into an exact science under the guidance of a small number of men trained at first in the scientific and technical schools of Europe, and, after about 1820, in the few institutions then established in America that offered technical instruction.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

The author reveres wooden bridges as artistic spectacles.

According to the passage, “**And an art it had been** in the hands of the group of skilled but unschooled master carpenters and masons who built largely from an intuitive sense of proportion, stress, and the general ‘fitness of things.’”

Which of the following is an example of mental accounting?

Read Passage >

○ A Mateo buys his steaks at $14.00 per pound at the store down the street from his house because it is convenient, even though the store across town sells steaks at $13.85 per pound. However, he buys eggs at the store across town for $2.00 per dozen because they are $2.15 per dozen at the store down the street.

○ B Mateo knows that the store down the street is slightly more expensive than the store across town, but he only shops at the store down the street because it is so much more convenient.

C

Mateo always makes the effort to shop at the store across town because it is slightly cheaper than the store down the street.

D

When Mateo realizes how much more expensive steaks are than eggs, he stops buying steaks and instead eats eggs as his only source of protein.

Rational Choice Theory

Rational choice theory states that consumers will always attempt to take into consideration the available economic information to make the best possible decisions for themselves. These decisions are motivated by the potential to achieve greater wealth or pleasure. While this marks the theory as one characterized by self-interest on some level, there is also a strong social aspect to rational choice. The sum of all rational choices reveals a larger, or aggregate, pattern of social behaviors. Economists study these large- and small-scale behaviors to gain insight into what drives changes in the economy and why certain social institutions act the way they act. Its wide-ranging applications and straightforward framework for understanding individual and social behaviors has cemented rational choice as a foundational theory in both political science and economics.

Despite its esteemed standing among most economists, however, rational choice theory has its detractors. Opponents argue that consumers objectively have a tendency to make bad decisions, ones that do nothing to make their lives more profitable or pleasurable. The entire field of behavioral economics lends support to that assertion as its practitioners examine why individuals make irrational choices. Behavioral economists argue that a slew of factors ranging from the social to the emotional and the psychological to the cognitive can often prevent individuals' choices from being as advantageous as one would expect under the theory of rational choice.

Economist and Nobel laureate Herbert Simon is a particularly influential critic, or at least qualifier, of rational choice theory. His concept of bounded rationality accounts for the everyday constraints that undermine rational decision-making. Individuals lacking some combination the knowledge, time, or mental acuity to select the best available choice are far more unlikely to do so than someone with all three to their advantage. For example, a student whose computer dies the day before finals week would be hard-pressed to purchase the most rational replacement given how quickly they must make a decision. Give the student a month to conduct research and carefully weigh all of their options, however, and they would be far more likely to choose the computer best suited for their budget, needs, and wants.

Economist Richard Thaler developed a theory similarly critical of rational choice theory. Mental accounting attempts to explain how consumers value and think about spending their money based on what they spend it on and the source from which it flows. A common example of mental accounting is how consumers behave when they use cash versus when they use credit. Because the money in their wallets is a smaller mental account compared to the mental account in their actual bank accounts, most people tend to spend less when they use cash. The fact that both of these mental accounts stem from the same economic resource, however, makes the decision to do so irrational.

Going beyond theoretical critiques, most people can probably think of a moment when they have observed rational choice theory breaking down in practice. Any time a person makes a decision based on emotions or on something as imperceptible as deep-rooted biases, the real-life application of rational choice theory falters. The same applies to any number of factors that not the individual's judgment but their ability to make a well-informed judgment. Recent research conducted by Catherine Hartley and Elizabeth Phelps of New York University, Christopher Simms of Dalhousie University, and others even suggests that mental health disorders such as anxiety can adversely affect parts of the brain involved in decision-making. Despite valid claims against rational choice theory, however, it remains incredibly relevant to economics, especially when considering choices made under ideal circumstances.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

The passage states that "Mental accounting attempts to explain how consumers **value and think about spending their money based on what they spend it on and the source from which it flows**." In this scenario, it makes sense for Mateo to either shop for eggs and steak across town because both items are more expensive across the street, or to shop for both items across the street because doing so is simply more convenient. In other words, Mateo's shopping should be informed by convenience and price equally when the two items are priced more competitively across town. The low price of the eggs and high price of the steaks, however, prompts him to take a different—and irrational—approach to shopping for each item. This is an example of mental accounting, whereas the other three answer choices are rational.

Based on the passage, which statement **best** summarizes NASA's research on global warming?

Read Passage >

Ⓐ There is very little empirical evidence that global warming is real.

Ⓑ Global warming is simply a normal cyclical pattern.

Ⓒ The evidence is inconclusive that global warming is the result of human activity, like the burning of fossil fuels.

Ⓓ There is plenty of empirical data that shows that global warming is real.

Global Climate Change

The current warming trend is of particular significance because most of it is extremely likely (greater than 95 percent probability) to be the result of human activity since the mid-20thcentury and proceeding at a rate that is unprecedented over decades to millennia.

Earth-orbiting satellites and other technological advances have enabled scientists to see the big picture, collecting many different types of information about our planet and its climate on a global scale. This body of data, collected over many years, reveals the signals of a changing climate.

The heat-trapping nature of carbon dioxide and other gases was demonstrated in the mid-19th century. Their ability to affect the transfer of infrared energy through the atmosphere is the scientific basis of many instruments flown by NASA. There is no question that increased levels of greenhouse gases must cause the Earth to warm in response.

Ice cores drawn from Greenland, Antarctica, and tropical mountain glaciers show that the Earth's climate responds to changes in greenhouse gas levels. Ancient evidence can also be found in tree rings, ocean sediments, coral reefs, and layers of sedimentary rocks. This ancient, or paleoclimate, evidence reveals that current warming is occurring roughly ten times faster than the average rate of ice-age-recovery warming.

The planet's average surface temperature has risen about 2.0 degrees Fahrenheit (1.1 degrees Celsius) since the late 19th century, a change driven largely by increased carbon dioxide and other human-made emissions into the atmosphere. Most of the warming occurred in the past 35 years, with 16 of the 17 warmest years on record occurring since 2001. Not only was 2016 the warmest year on record, but eight of the 12 months that make up the year — from January through September, with the exception of June — were the warmest on record for those respective months.

The oceans have absorbed much of this increased heat, with the top 700 meters (about 2,300 feet) of ocean showing warming of 0.302 degrees Fahrenheit since 1969.

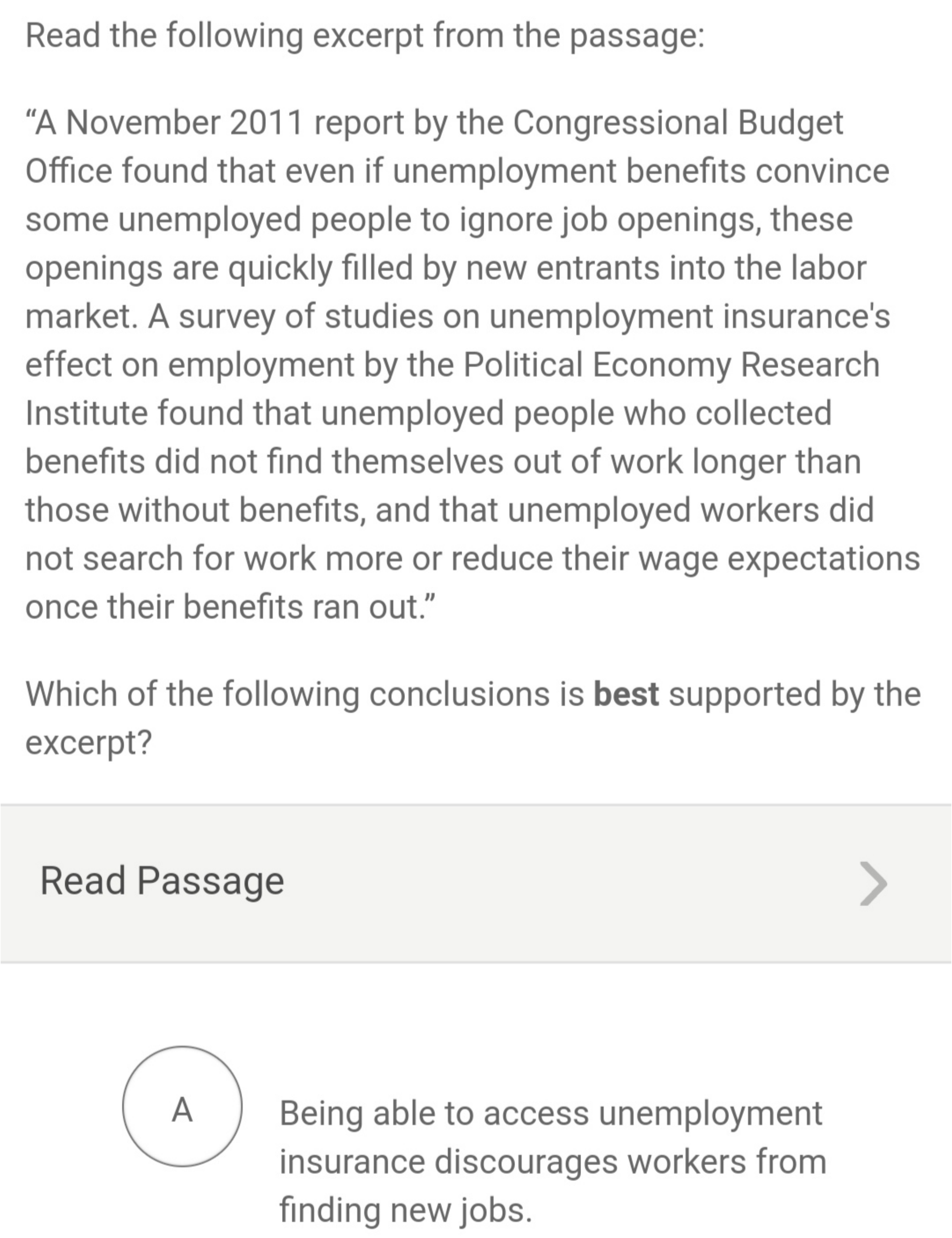
The Greenland and Antarctic ice sheets have decreased in mass. Data from NASA's Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment show Greenland lost 150 to 250 cubic kilometers (36 to 60 cubic miles) of ice per year between 2002 and 2006, while Antarctica lost about 152 cubic kilometers (36 cubic miles) of ice between 2002 and 2005.

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

The passage cites many examples that indicate global warming is a real phenomenon and is likely the result of human activity, like the burning of fossil fuels. As stated in the passage, “Earth-orbiting satellites and other technological advances have enabled scientists to see the big picture, collecting many different types of information about our planet and its climate on a global scale. This body of data, collected over many years, reveals the signals of a changing climate.”

The passage further states that “Ice cores drawn from Greenland, Antarctica, and tropical mountain glaciers show that the Earth’s climate responds to changes in greenhouse gas levels. Ancient evidence can also be found in tree rings, ocean sediments, coral reefs, and layers of sedimentary rocks. This ancient, or paleoclimate, evidence reveals that current warming is occurring roughly ten times faster than the average rate of ice-age-recovery warming.”



Read the following excerpt from the passage:

"A November 2011 report by the Congressional Budget Office found that even if unemployment benefits convince some unemployed people to ignore job openings, these openings are quickly filled by new entrants into the labor market. A survey of studies on unemployment insurance's effect on employment by the Political Economy Research Institute found that unemployed people who collected benefits did not find themselves out of work longer than those without benefits, and that unemployed workers did not search for work more or reduce their wage expectations once their benefits ran out."

Which of the following conclusions is **best** supported by the excerpt?

A Being able to access unemployment insurance discourages workers from finding new jobs.

Ⓑ Being able to access unemployment insurance does not discourage workers from finding new jobs.

Ⓒ Private unemployment insurance allows unemployed people to find new work faster than government-based unemployment insurance.

Ⓓ Government-based unemployment insurance is too expensive to sustain during an economic recession.

Unemployment Insurance: The Economic Argument

The economic argument for unemployment insurance comes from the principle of adverse selection. One common criticism of unemployment insurance is that it induces moral hazard, or that unemployment insurance lowers on-the-job effort and reduces job-search effort.

Adverse selection refers to the idea that workers who have the highest probability of becoming unemployed have the highest demand for unemployment insurance. Adverse selection causes profit-maximizing private insurance agencies to set high premiums for the insurance because there is a high likelihood they will have to make payments to the policyholder. High premiums work to exclude many individuals who otherwise might purchase the insurance. A compulsory government program avoids the adverse selection problem, which means that government provision of unemployment insurance can increase efficiency. However, government provision does not eliminate the idea of moral hazard.

At the same time, those workers who manage to obtain insurance might experience more unemployment than would otherwise have been the case. The private insurance company would have to determine whether the employee is unemployed through no fault of their own, which is difficult to determine. Incorrect determinations could result in the payout of significant amounts for fraudulent claims or alternately failure to pay legitimate claims. This leads to the rationale that if government could solve either problem, its intervention would increase efficiency.

In the Great Recession of late 2008, Republican legislators returned to the “moral hazard” issue of whether unemployment insurance—and specifically extending benefits past the maximum 99 weeks—significantly encourages unemployment by discouraging workers from finding and taking jobs. Conservative economist Robert Barro found that benefits raised the unemployment rate 2%. Disagreeing with Barro's study were Berkeley economist Jesse Rothstein, who found that the vast majority of unemployment was due to “demand shocks,” not “[unemployment insurance]-induced supply reductions.” One study by Rothstein, which examined extensions of unemployment insurance to 99 weeks during the Great Recession, found the overall effect of unemployment insurance on unemployment was to raise it by no more than one-tenth of one percent.

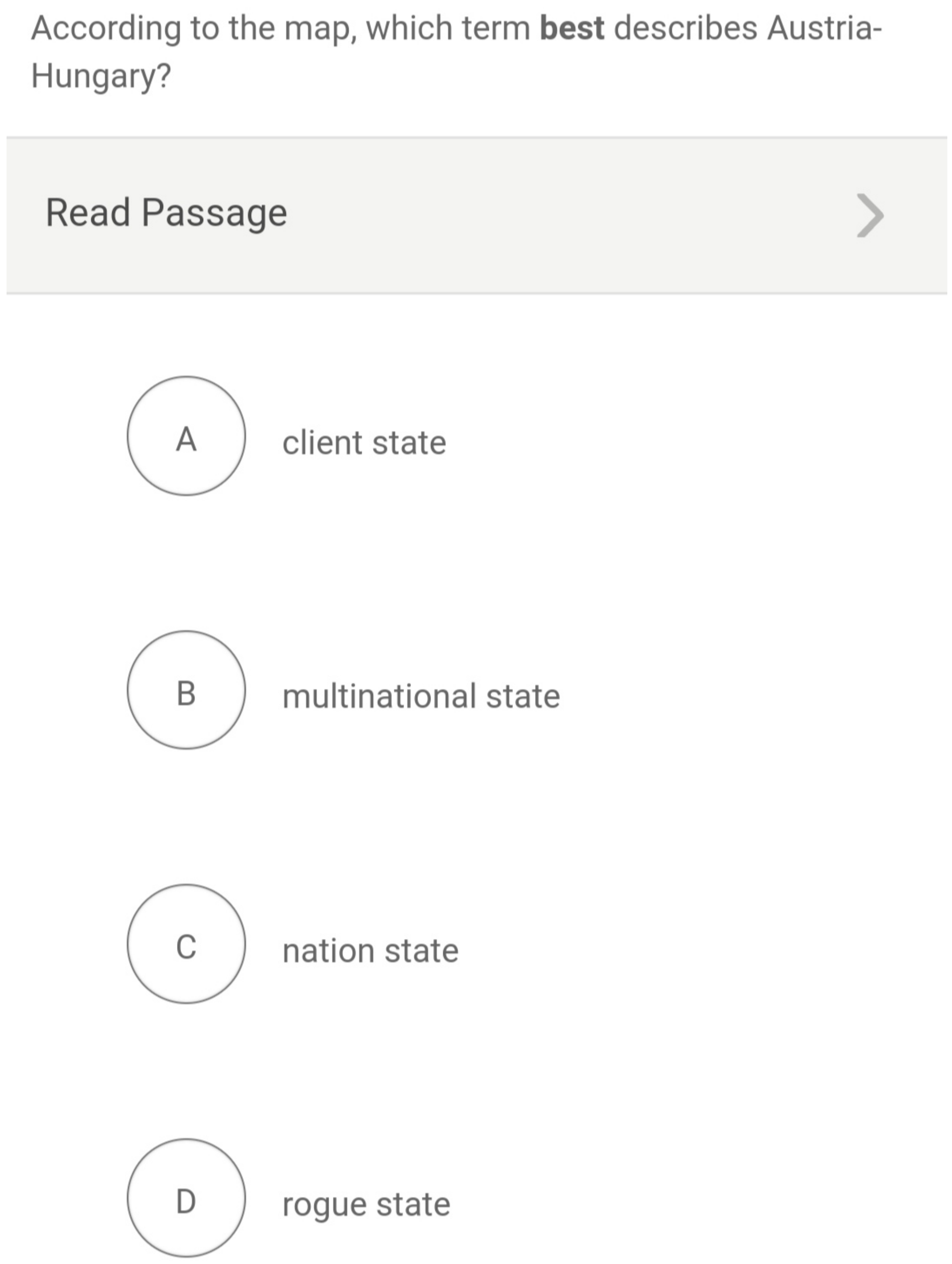
A November 2011 report by the Congressional Budget Office found that even if unemployment benefits convince some unemployed people to ignore job openings, these openings are quickly filled by new entrants into the labor market. A survey of studies on unemployment insurance's effect on employment by the Political Economy Research Institute found that unemployed people who collected benefits did not find themselves out of work longer than those without benefits, and that unemployed workers did not search for work more or reduce their wage expectations once their benefits ran out.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

All of the CBO's findings support the hypothesis that unemployment insurance does not discourage workers from finding new jobs; if it did, workers would increase their work search and modify their wage expectations after their benefits ran out, indicating that they would be less selective once no longer eligible for unemployment benefits.

Answer choice A is incorrect and refuted by the excerpt. Answer choice C is incorrect because the studies did not focus on private versus public insurance. Answer choice D is incorrect and not covered in the excerpt.



According to the map, which term **best** describes Austria-Hungary?

Read Passage >

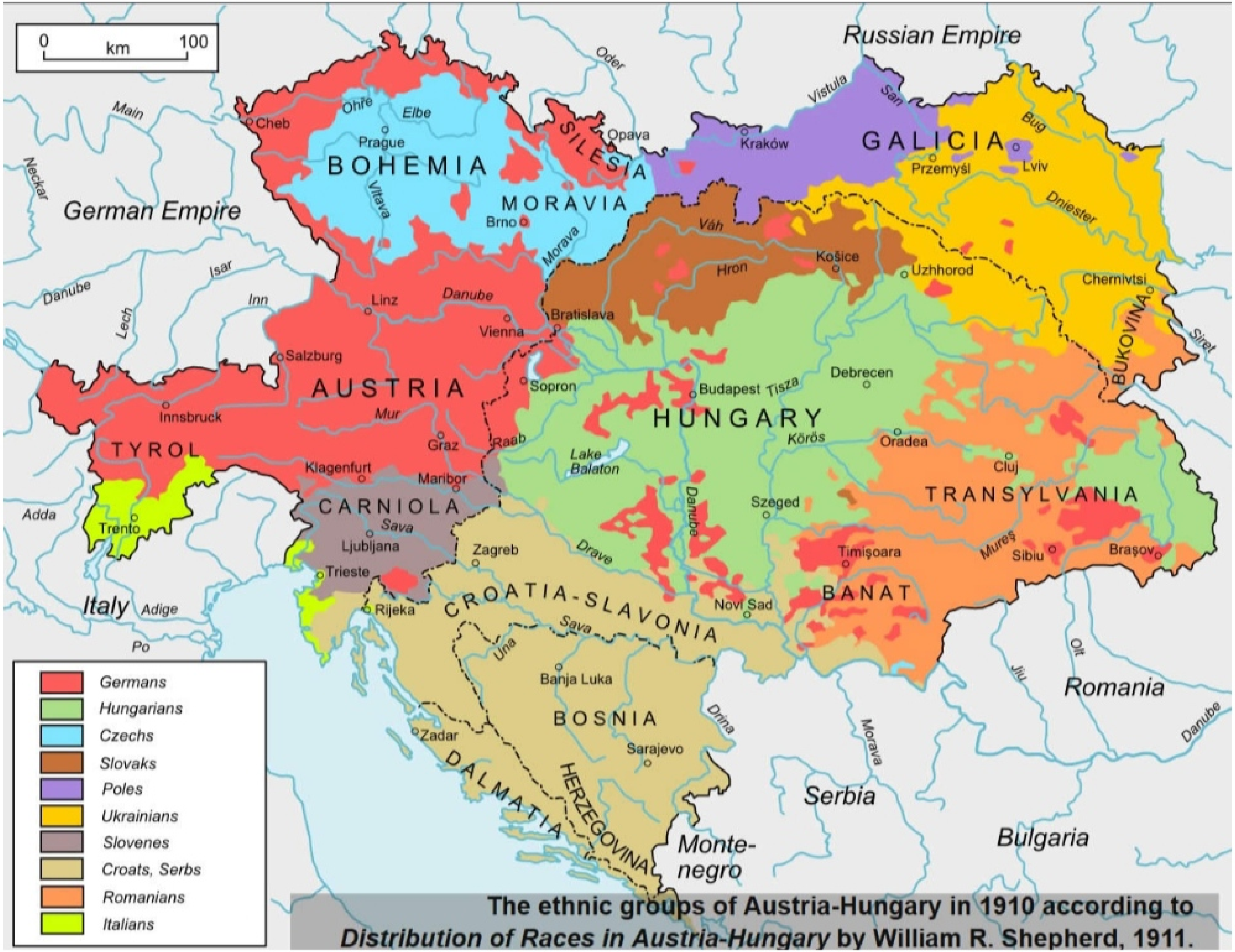
A client state

B multinational state

C nation state

D rogue state

The Ethnic Groups of Austria Hungary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km
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Russian Empire
Oder
Vistula
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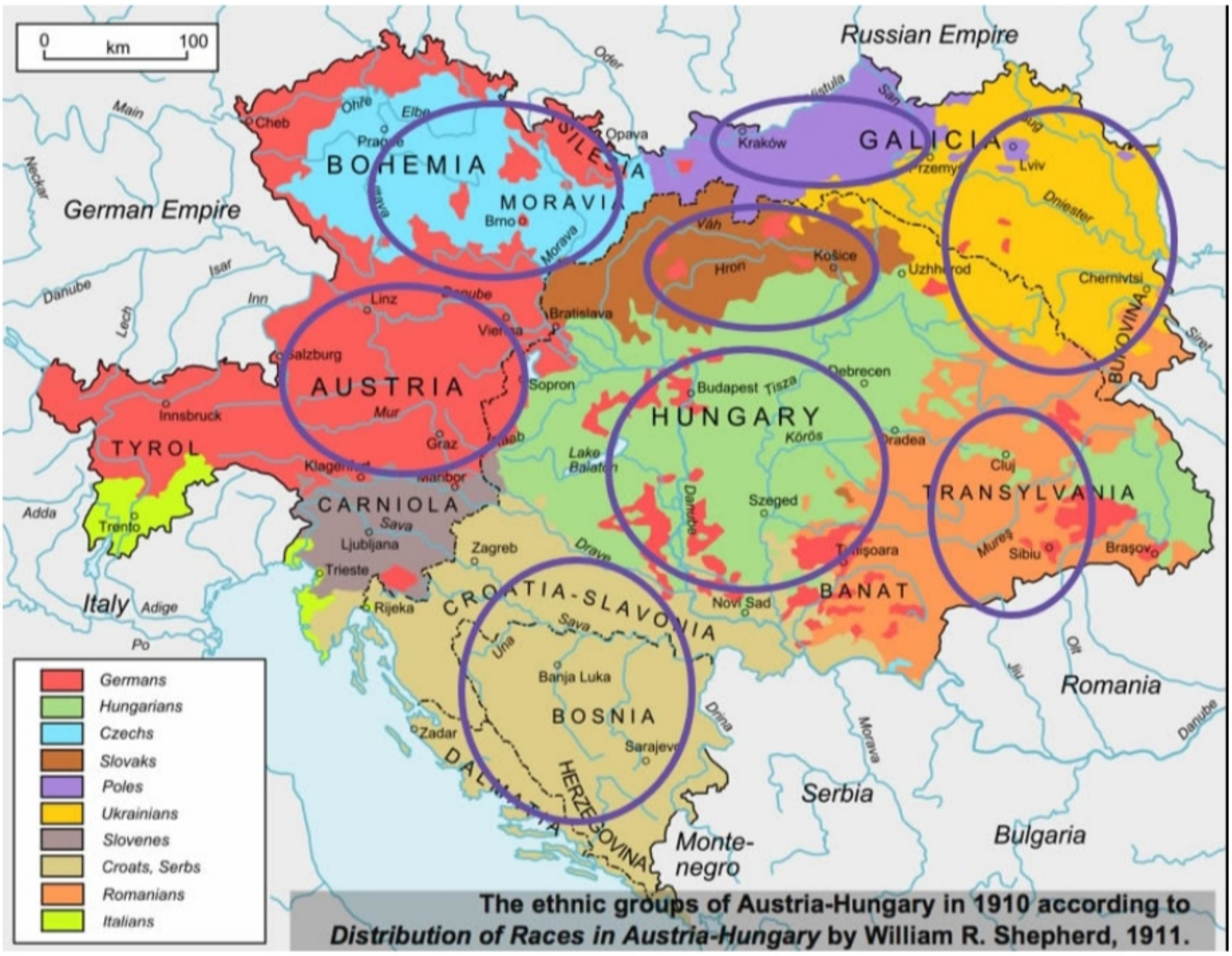
Main
Ohře
Elbe
Cheb
Prague
BOHEMIA
SILESIA
Opava
Kraków
GALICIA
Bug
Przemyśl
Lviv
Neckar
Vltava
German Empire
MORAVIA
Brno
Váh
Dniester
Morava
Košice
Hron
Uzhhorod
Chernivtsi
Isar
Danube
Inn
Linz
Danube
Bratislava
Vienna
Lech
Salzburg
BUKOVINA
Siret
AUSTRIA
Sopron
Budapest
Tisza
Debrecen
Innsbruck
Mur
HUNGARY
TYROL
Graz
Raab
Körös
Oradea
Lake Balaton
Cluj
Klagenfurt
Maribor
Adda
CARNIOLA
Szeged
TRANSYLVANIA
Sava
Danube
Trento
Ljubljana
Zagreb
Drave
Timişoara
Mureş
Sibiu
Braşov
Trieste
Italy
Adige
Rijeka
CROATIA-SLAVONIA
Novi Sad
BANAT
Sava
Po
Una
Olt
Jiu
Banja Luka
Romania
BOSNIA
Drina
Danube
Zadar
Sarajevo
Morava
DALMATIA
HERZEGOVINA
Serbia
Montenegro
Bulgaria
Germans
Hungarians
Czechs
Slovaks
Poles
Ukrainians
Slovenes
Croats, Serbs
Romanians
Italians

The ethnic groups of Austria-Hungary in 1910 according to *Distribution of Races in Austria-Hungary* by William R. Shepherd, 1911.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

Because the map shows that Austria Hungary is made up of multiple ethnic groups/nations (marked with purple circles), it constitutes a multinational state.


0 km 100
Russian Empire
German Empire
GALICIA
BOHEMIA
MORAVIA
SILESIA
AUSTRIA
TYROL
CARNIOLA
HUNGARY
TRANSYLVANIA
BUKOVINA
BANAT
CROATIA-SLAVONIA
BOSNIA
HERZEGOVINA
DALMATIA
Italy
Romania
Serbia
Bulgaria
Monte-
negro
Kraków
Lviv
Chernivtsi
Prague
Brno
Opava
Cheb
Linz
Vienna
Salzburg
Innsbruck
Graz
Bratislava
Sopron
Budapest
Debrecen
Košice
Uzhhorod
Oradea
Cluj
Sibiu
Brașov
Timișoara
Szeged
Novi Sad
Zagreb
Ljubljana
Trieste
Trento
Rijeka
Zadar
Banja Luka
Sarajevo
Danube
Tisza
Sava
Drava
Vistula
Dniester
Germans
Hungarians
Czechs
Slovaks
Poles
Ukrainians
Slovenes
Croats, Serbs
Romanians
Italians

The ethnic groups of Austria-Hungary in 1910 according to *Distribution of Races in Austria-Hungary* by William R. Shepherd, 1911.

Read the following statements:

I. Decreasing carbon dioxide emissions will help the environment.
II. Cuba is capable of implementing energy efficiency policies.
III. Cuba can and should begin constructing hydropower plants.
IV. Political policies in Cuba can affect the environment.

Which of the statements are **true**?

Read Passage >

○ A I only

Ⓑ II only

Ⓒ I, II, and IV

Ⓓ I, II, III, and IV

Solar Power in Cuba

Increased employment and enhanced use of renewable energy sources could be considered as the beginning of a third “Industrial Revolution.” The transition to a low carbon dioxide emission permits a momentous turning point in the fight against climate change, improving energy security, and last but not least, significantly reducing geopolitical implications. The increase in renewable energy sources constitutes a guideline for energy policy in Cuba. Thus, programs for the construction of small hydropower plants, plant cells and photovoltaic panels, and solar thermal energy systems for various services should be developed.

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

According to the passage, Cuba is capable of implementing policies for implementing environmentally friendly policies, including the construction of hydropower plants, in turn decreasing carbon dioxide emissions.

“The increase in renewable energy sources constitutes a guideline for energy policy in Cuba. Thus, programs for the construction of small hydropower plants, plant cells and photovoltaic panels, and solar thermal energy systems for various services should be developed.”

Based on the table, which of the following occupations has the **highest** annual mean wage?

Read Passage >

A agriculture inspectors

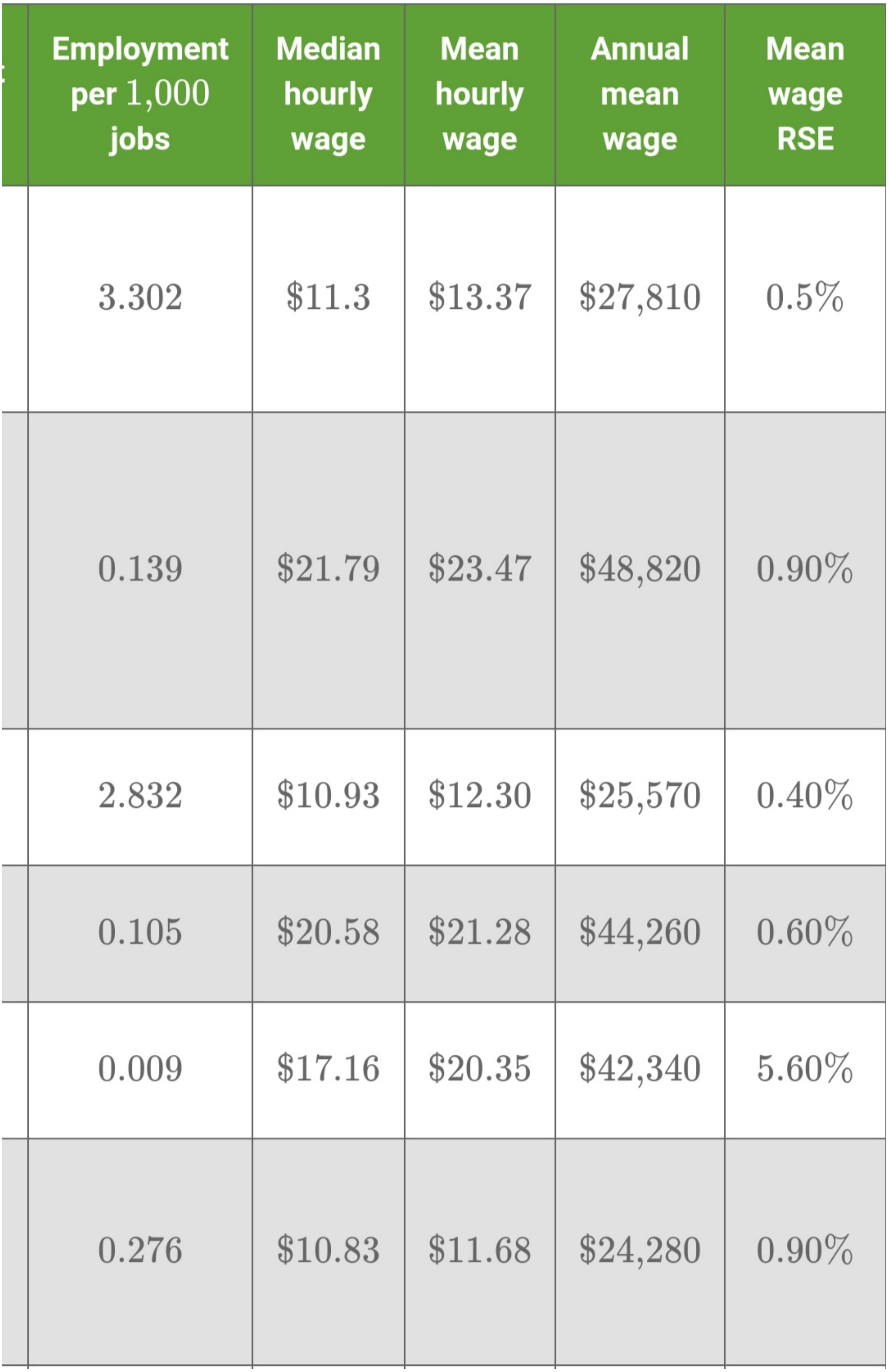
B fallers

C animal breeders

D first-line supervisors of farming, fishing, and forestry workers

Employment and Wage Data – Farming, Fishing, and Forestry

Occupation title	Level	Employment	Employment RSE
Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Occupations	major	463,640	1.2%
First-Line Supervisors of Farming, Fishing, and Forestry Workers	detail	19,550	2.30%
Agricultural Workers	minor	397,630	1.30%
Agricultural Inspectors	detail	14,710	3.10%
Animal Breeders	detail	1,270	11.50%
Graders and Sorters, Agricultural Products	detail	38,780	4.00%



Employment per 1,000 jobs	Median hourly wage	Mean hourly wage	Annual mean wage	Mean wage RSE
3.302	$11.3	$13.37	$27,810	0.5%
0.139	$21.79	$23.47	$48,820	0.90%
2.832	$10.93	$12.30	$25,570	0.40%
0.105	$20.58	$21.28	$44,260	0.60%
0.009	$17.16	$20.35	$42,340	5.60%
0.276	$10.83	$11.68	$24,280	0.90%

Miscellaneous Agricultural Workers	broad	342,870	1.60 %
Agricultural Equipment Operators	detail	28,700	4.70%
Farmworkers and Laborers, Crop, Nursery, and Greenhouse	detail	273,450	1.90%
Farmworkers, Farm, Ranch, and Aquacultural Animals	detail	35,670	2.60%
Agricultural Workers, All Other	detail	5,040	8.10%
Fishing and Hunting Workers	minor	650	12.80%
Fishers and Related Fishing Workers	detail	520	13.10%

2.442	$10.83	$11.95	$24,860	0.40 %
0.204	$13.87	$14.63	$30,430	1.20%
1.948	$10.58	$11.45	$23,820	0.50%
0.254	$11.79	$12.90	$26,840	0.60 %
0.036	$14.98	$16.88	$35,120	2.80%
0.005	$14.08	$15.11	$31,440	6.00%
0.004	$13.04	$14.78	$30,740	7.20%

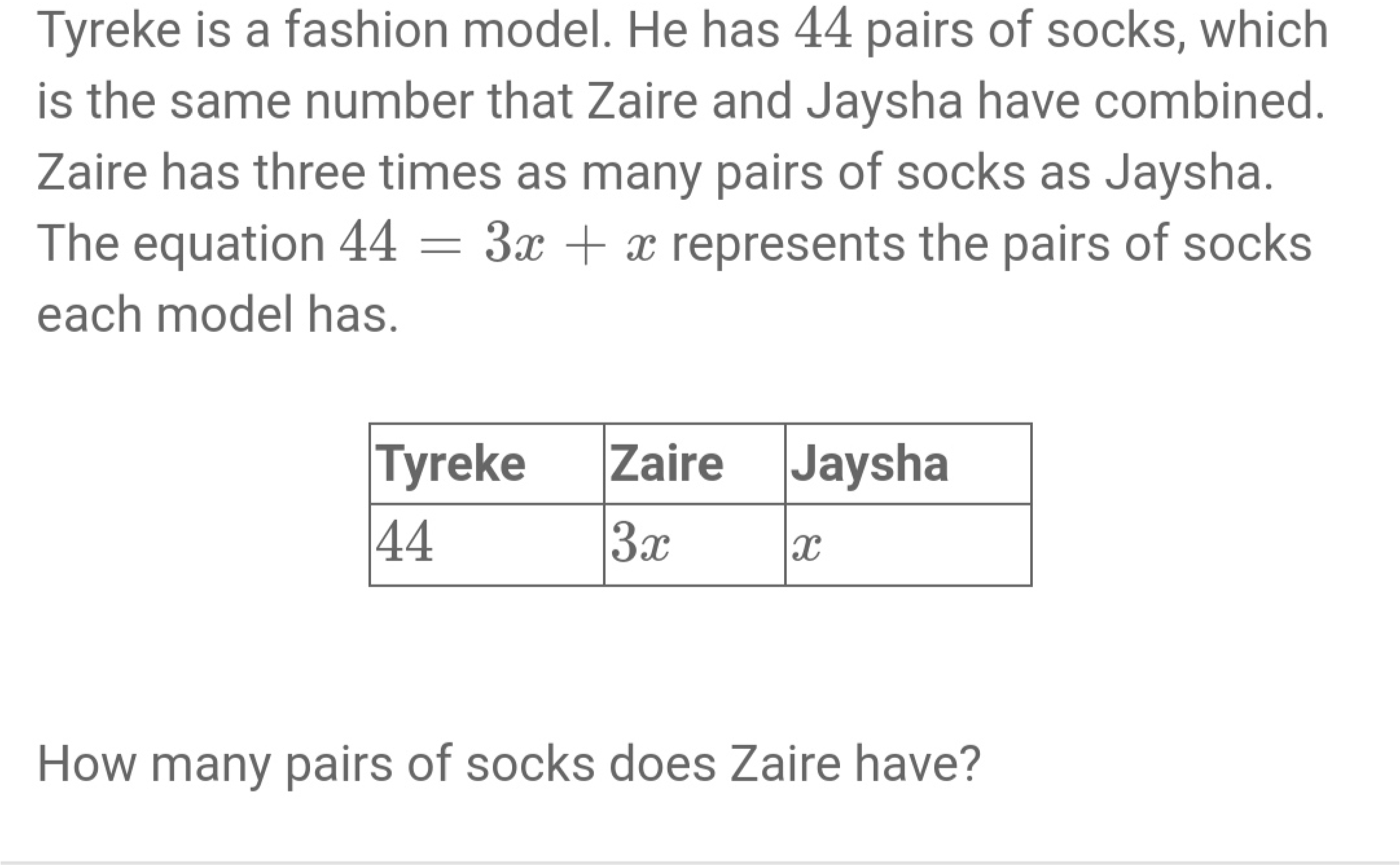
Forest and Conservation Workers	detail	7, 170	3.90%
Logging Workers	broad	38,650	2.40%
Fallers	detail	5,370	11.00%
Logging Equipment Operators	detail	27,250	2.90%
Log Graders and Scalers	detail	3,020	5.90%
Logging Workers, All Other	detail	3,010	9.70%

0.051	$12.95	$15.00	$31,200	1.30%
0.275	$18.07	$19.00	$39,510	1.10%
0.038	$17.96	$20.62	$42,900	3.30%
0.194	$18.03	$18.69	$38,880	1.20%
0.022	$17.83	$18.34	$38,150	1.70%
0.021	$18.73	$19.50	$40,560	3.20%

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

At $48,820, First-Line Supervisors of Farming, Fishing, and Forestry have the highest mean annual wage. Agriculture Inspectors are next at $44,260, then Logging Fallers at $42,900, and finally Animal Breeders at $42,340.



Tyreke is a fashion model. He has 44 pairs of socks, which is the same number that Zaire and Jaysha have combined. Zaire has three times as many pairs of socks as Jaysha. The equation $44 = 3x + x$ represents the pairs of socks each model has.

Tyreke	**Zaire**	**Jaysha**
44	$3x$	x

How many pairs of socks does Zaire have?

Ⓐ 3

Ⓑ 11

Ⓒ 33

Ⓓ 44

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Given equation	$44 = 3x + x$
Combine like terms.	$44 = 4x$
Divide both sides by 4. Simplify.	$\frac{44}{4} = \frac{4x}{4}$ $11 = x$
Find the number of pairs of socks Zaire has, $3x$.	$3x$ $3(11)$ 33
Zaire has 33 pairs of socks.	

Emily can complete her company's report in 4 hours less than Travis.

Which expression best represents the time it would take to complete the report if Emily and Travis worked together?

A $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{4}$

B $\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{4}$

C $\frac{1}{x}-\frac{1}{x-4}$

D $\frac{1}{x}+\frac{1}{x-4}$

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

If it takes Travis x hours to complete the report, then he would complete $\frac{1}{x}$ of the report in a single hour.

If it takes Emily 4 hours less than it takes Travis to complete the report, it would take her $x - 4$ hours to complete the same report. Emily would complete $\frac{1}{x-4}$ of the report in a single hour.

If Emily and Travis work together, they would complete $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x-4}$ of the report in a single hour.

Willis worked a total of 130 hr throughout the 4 weeks in May. Their hours are displayed in the table.

May Time Sheet Summary

Hours Worked per Week

Week	1	2	3	4
Sean Sullivan	34		36	32
Willis Wu	40	34	28	

Which of the following equations could be used to solve for Willis' hours during week 4? Let $h =$ Willis' hours for week 4.

A $h - 102 = 130$

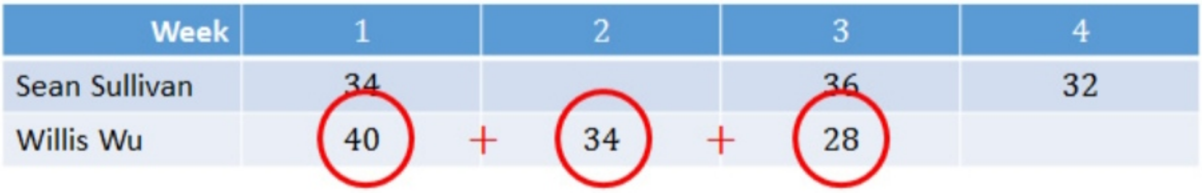
B $h + 102 = 130$

C $h + 130 = 102$

D $h = \frac{130}{4}$

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:



Week	1	2	3	4
Sean Sullivan	34		36	32
Willis Wu	40	34	28	

Let h represent Willis's hours in week 4.	h
The number of hours worked in weeks 1-3	$40+34+28=102$
The total number of hours Willis worked in weeks 1-4	$h+102$

The total number of hours Willis worked in weeks 1-4	130
Then find Willis' hours in week 4.	$h + 102 = 130$

Which of the following is the solution to the equation $ax - b = cx - d$?

A $x = \dfrac{b - d}{a - c}$

B $x = \dfrac{-b - d}{a - c}$

C $x = \dfrac{a - c}{b - d}$

D $x = \dfrac{c}{a} + b - d$

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

To solve a one-variable linear equation, combine like terms and isolate the variable.

Original equation	$ax - b = cx - d$
Subtract cx from both sides. Simplify.	$ax - cx - b = cx - cx - d$ $ax - cx - b = -d$
Add b to both sides. Simplify.	$ax - cx - b + b = +b - d$ $ax - cx = b - d$
Factor out an x from one side.	$x(a - c) = b - d$
Divide both sides by the coefficient. Simplify.	$\frac{x(a-c)}{a-c} = \frac{b-d}{a-c}$ $x = \frac{b-d}{a-c}$

Consider the following system of linear equations.

$$\begin{aligned} 3y &= 2x + 6 \\ y &= -2 \end{aligned}$$

Which ordered pair **best** represents the solution of the system of equations?

A $(0, 2)$

B $(0, -2)$

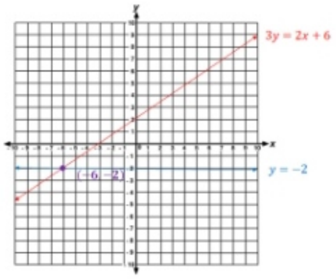
C $(-6, -2)$

D $(-2, -6)$

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Put the lines in slope-intercept form to graph.

First equation	$3y = 2x + 6$	
Divide both sides by 3. Simplify.	$\frac{3y}{3} = \frac{2x+6}{3}$ $y = \frac{2}{3}x + 2$	
Slope is $\frac{2}{3}$ y-intercept is 2	$y = \frac{2}{3}x + 2$	

Second equation	$y = -2$	
Horizontal line Slope is 0 y-intercept is -2	$y = -2$	

From the graph, the point of intersection is (-6, -2).

What is the value of $\dfrac{x^2+7x-18}{x^2+x-9}$ if $x=2$?

A 2

B 1

C 0

D -1

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Original expression	$\frac{x^2+7x-18}{x^2+x-9}$
Substitute $x=2$ in for all x-values.	$\frac{(2)^2+7(2)-18}{(2)^2+(2)-9}$
Simplify.	$\frac{4+14-18}{(4)+2-9}$ $\frac{18-18}{4+2-9}$ $\frac{0}{-3}$ 0

When $x=2$, $\frac{x^2+7x-18}{x^2+x-9}=0$.

Factor the following quadratic expression.

$x^2 + 5x + 6$

A $(x+1)(x+6)$

B $(x+2)(x+3)$

C $(x-1)(x-6)$

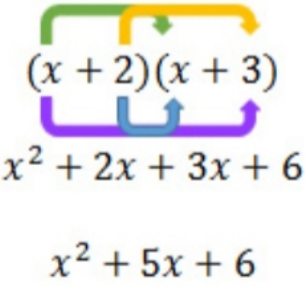
D $(x-2)(x-3)$

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

There are many ways to factor a quadratic expression. In this case, use the factoring method. The answer will include two binomial factors.

Original expression	$x^2 + 5x + 6$
Write the expression as the product of two binomials. The first term in each binomial must be x and x since the first term in the original expression is x^2.	$(x + \ )(x + \ )$
List the factor pairs of 6.	±1, ±6 ±2, ±3

This expression is written in the standard form $ax^2 + bx + c$, where a, b, and c represent the coefficients, or value, in each term. $a = 1$ $b = 5$ $c = 6$ From the list of factor pairs, determine two factors that multiply together to equal c and add together to equal b.	$c = 6$ and $3(2) = 6$ $b = 5$ and $3 + 2 = 5$
Write the expression as the product of two binomials. Use the FOIL method (First, Outside, Inside, Last) to check that the two binomial factors are correct. Then combine like terms, if possible.	 $(x + 2)(x + 3)$ $x^2 + 2x + 3x + 6$ $x^2 + 5x + 6$
$x^2 + 5x + 6 = (x + 2)(x + 3)$	

Ann is x years old. Winston is y years old. Randy is the same age as the quantity five more than Ann's age times one-fifth Winston's age.

Which expression represents Randy's age?

○ A $5+\frac{1}{5}xy$

○ B $(5+x)\cdot\frac{1}{5}y$

○ C $5\left(x\cdot\frac{1}{5}y\right)$

○ D $\frac{1}{5}y+5+x$

The correct answer is B.

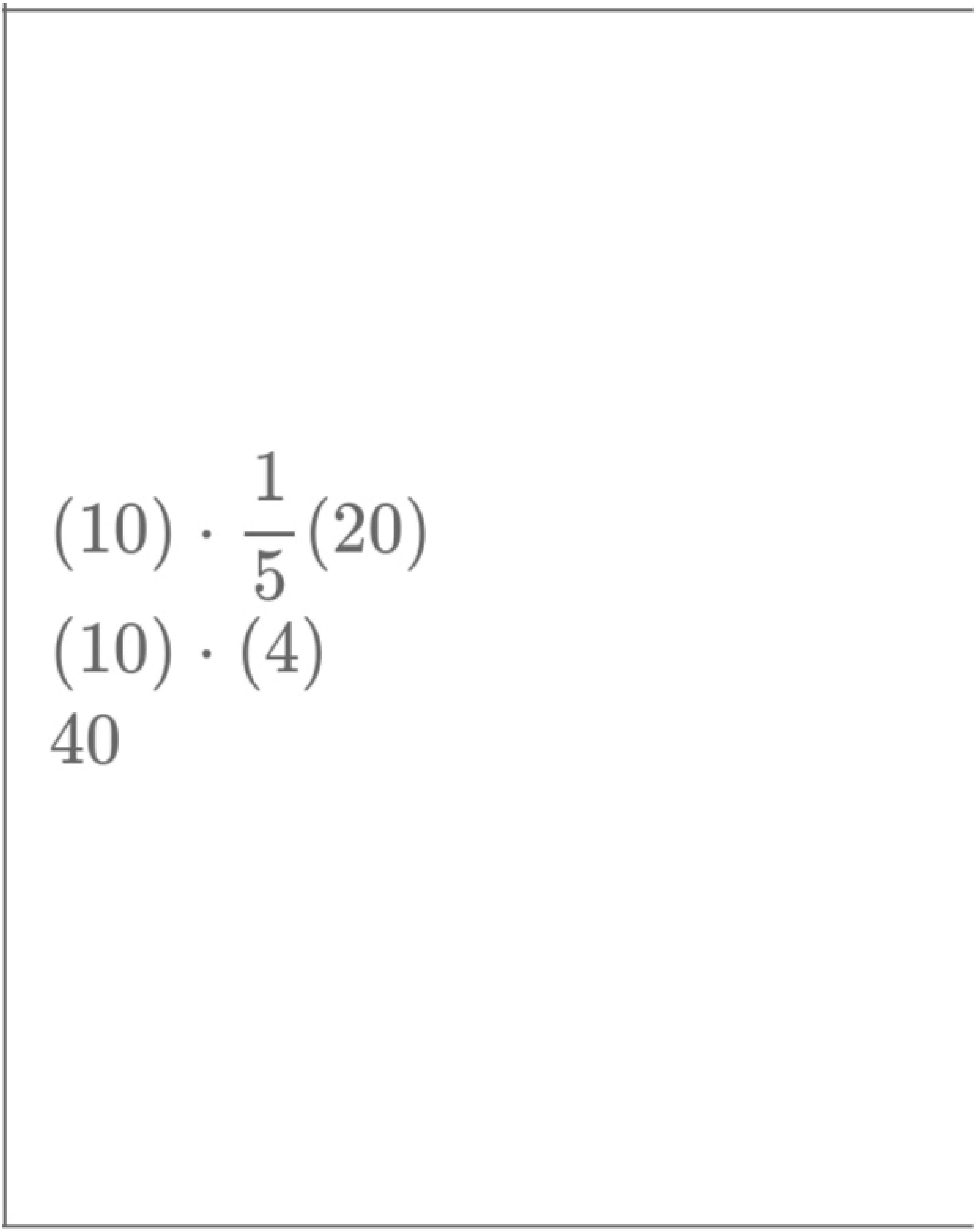
Explanation:

To translate a mathematical expression from word form, write the expression with mathematical symbols and values as stated. Focus on the mathematical part of the word problem and look for values and phrases that may be written as a mathematical expression.

Ann's age $= x$
Winston's age $= y$

$$(5 + \quad \text{Ann's age}) \cdot \frac{1}{5} \cdot \quad \text{Winston's age}$$

$$(5 + x) \cdot \frac{1}{5} y$$



$$(10) \cdot \frac{1}{5}(20)$$

$$(10) \cdot (4)$$

$$40$$

Simplify.

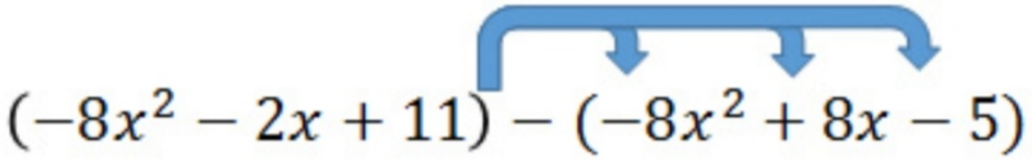
$(-8x^2-2x+11)-(-8x^2+8x-5)$

A $-16x^2-10x+16$

B $-16x^2+6x-6$

C $-10x+16$

D $6x+6$

$(-8x^2-2x+11)-(-8x^2+8x-5)$
 $(-8x^2-2x+11)-(-8x^2+8x-5)$ $-8x^2-2x+11+8x^2-8x+5$
$-8x^2-2x+11+8x^2-8x+5$

$$-8x^2 + 8x^2 - 2x - 8x + 11 + 5$$

$$-10x + 16$$

Consider the following linear inequality.

$3x + 4 \leq 25 - 4x$

Which of the following represents all possible values of x?

A $x \leq 3$

B $x \geq 3$

C $x \leq -21$

D $x \geq -21$

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

To solve a one-variable linear inequality, isolate the variable.

Original inequality	$3x + 4 \leq 25 - 4x$
Subtract 4 from both sides. Simplify.	$3x + 4 - 4 \leq 25 - 4 - 4x$ $3x \leq 21 - 4x$
Add $4x$ to both sides. Simplify.	$3x + 4x \leq 21 - 4x + 4x$ $7x \leq 21$
Divide both sides by 7. Simplify.	$\frac{7x}{7} \leq \frac{21}{7}$ $x \leq 3$

Factor the following polynomial.

$a^2b^2c + a^2bd$

A $a\left(b^2c + bd\right)$

B $a^2\left(b^2c + bd\right)$

C $a^2b(bc + d)$

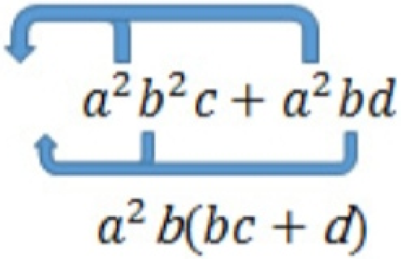
D $a^2b(c + d)$

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

To factor this polynomial expression, look for a common factor in each term. If there is a common factor, it can be factored out of each term and rewritten as a factor multiplied by the remaining factors within the original polynomial.

Original expression	$a^2b^2c + a^2bd$
Identify any common factors in each of the polynomial's terms. In this expression each term has in common the variable a raised to the second power and the variable b.	Each term has the common factors a^2 and b.

Factor out the common factor and multiply it by the remaining factors in each of the original polynomial's terms. The distributive property can be used to check the answer.	 $a^2b^2c + a^2bd$ $a^2b(bc + d)$
$a^2b^2c + a^2bd = a^2b(bc + d)$	

Consider the following system of linear equations.

$$3x - y = 4$$
$$x + y = 4$$

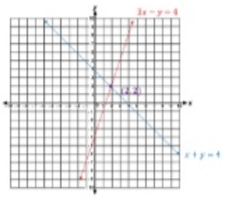
Which ordered pair **best** represents the solution of the system of equations?

- A $(2, 2)$
- B $(4, 0)$
- C $(2, 1)$
- D $(0, 4)$

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

Put the lines in slope-intercept form to graph.

First equation	$3x - y = 4$	
Add y to both sides. Simplify.	$3x - y + y = 4 + y$ $3x = 4 + y$	
Subtract 4 from both sides. Simplify.	$3x - 4 = 4 - 4 + y$ $3x - 4 = y$	
Slope is 3 y-intercept is -4	$y = 3x - 4$	

Second equation	$x + y = 4$
Subtract x from both sides. Simplify.	$x - x + y = 4 - x$ $y = 4 - x$
Slope is -1 y-intercept is 4	$y = \ -x + 4$

From the graph, the point of intersection is (2, 2).

Consider the following system of linear equations.

$$2x - y = 6$$
$$x + y = 3$$

Which ordered pair **best** represents the solution of the system of equations?

Ⓐ $(4, 2)$

Ⓑ $(3, 0)$

Ⓒ $(2, 1)$

Ⓓ $(0, 3)$

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

	Put the lines in slope-intercept form to graph.	
	First equation	$2x - y = 6$
	Add y to both sides. Simplify.	$2x - y + y = 6 + y$ $2x = 6 + y$
	Subtract 6 from both sides. Simplify.	$2x - 6 = 6 - 6 + y$ $2x - 6 = y$
	Slope is 2 y-intercept is -6	$y = 2x - 6$

Second equation	$x + y = 3$
Subtract x from both sides. Simplify.	$x - x + y = 3 - x$ $y = 3 - x$
Slope is -1 y-intercept is 3	$y = -x + 3$
From the graph, the point of intersection is $(3, 0)$.	

Which of the following expressions is equivalent to

$$\frac{x^2-6x+2x-12}{x^3-2x^2+5x+2x^2-4x+10}?$$

A $\dfrac{x+6}{x^2-2x+5}$

B $\dfrac{x+6}{x^2+2x+5}$

C $\dfrac{x-6}{x^2-2x+5}$

D $\dfrac{x-6}{x^2+2x+5}$

$\dfrac{x^2 - 6x + 2x - 12}{x^3 - 2x^2 + 5x + 2x^2 - 4x + 10}$
$x(x - 6) + 2x - 12$
$x(x - 6) + 2(x - 6)$
$(x + 2)(x - 6)$

$x\left(x^2 - 2x + 5\right) + 2x^2 - 4x + 10$
$x\left(x^2 - 2x + 5\right) + 2\left(x^2 - 2x + 5\right)$
$\left(x^2 - 2x + 5\right)(x + 2)$

$$\frac{(x+2)(x-6)}{(x^2-2x+5)(x+2)}$$

$$\left(\frac{x+2}{x+2}\right)=1$$

$$\frac{\cancel{(x+2)}(x-6)}{(x^2-2x+5)\cancel{(x+2)}}=\frac{(x-6)}{(x^2-2x+5)}$$

$\frac{\cancel{(x+2)}(x-6)}{(x^2-2x+5)\cancel{(x+2)}}=\frac{(x-6)}{(x^2-2x+5)}$
$\frac{(x-6)}{(x^2-2x+5)}$

Which of the following is the solution to the equation $x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$?

I. $x = -4$
II. $x = -1$
III. $x = 1$
IV. $x = 4$

Ⓐ I only

Ⓑ IV only

Ⓒ I and II

Ⓓ III and IV

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

To find the solutions to the quadratic equation, factor the equation into two binomials and solve for x.

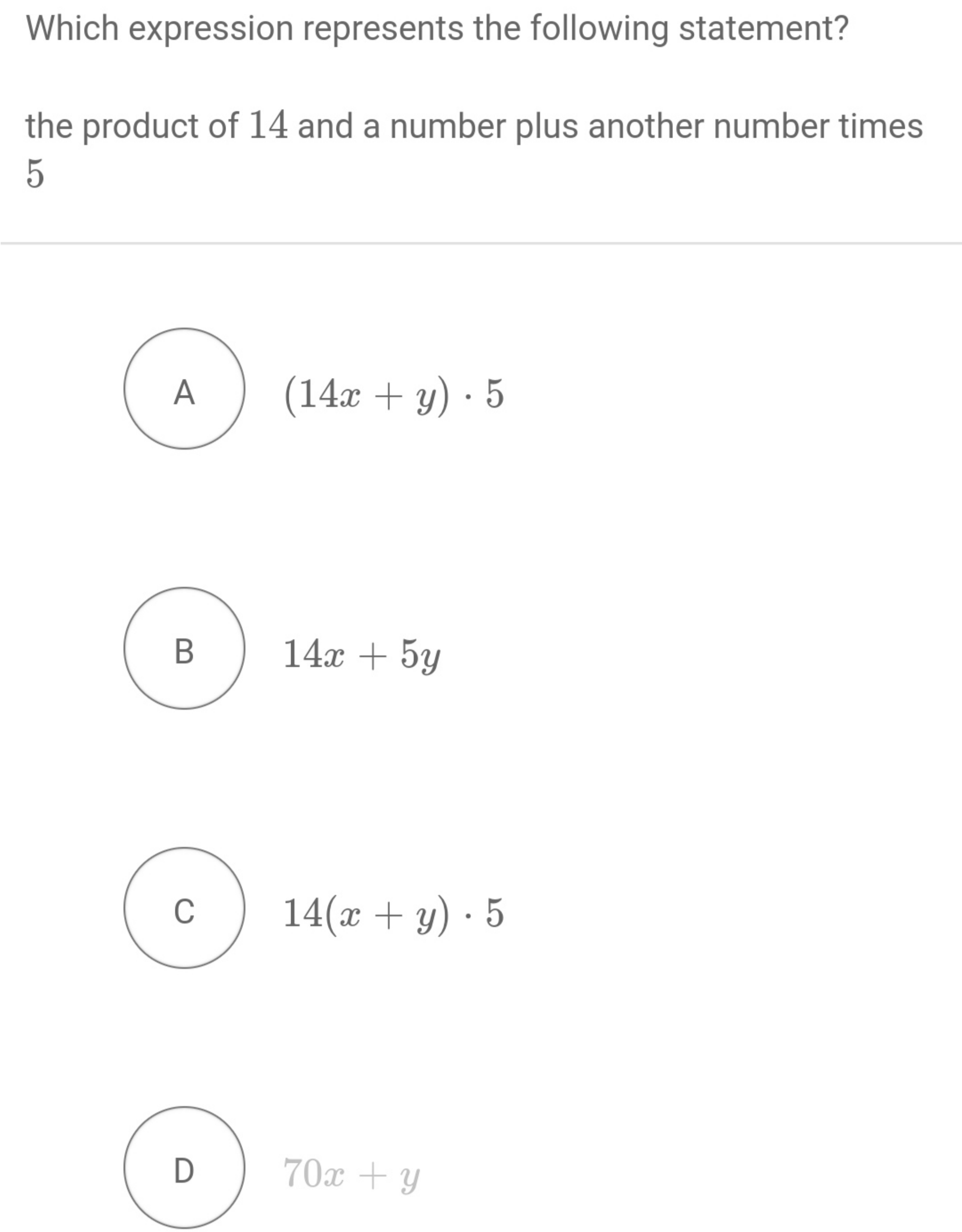
Standard form quadratic equation Original equation	$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$ $x^2 - 5x + 4 = 0$	
To factor this equation determine two factors that equal c, or, 4, and also add up to b, or -5.	Factors $-1 \cdot -4 = 4$ $-2 \cdot -2 = 4$	Addition $-1 + (-$ $-2 + (-$

Addition

$$-1+(-4)=-5$$

$$-2+(-2)=-4$$

$(x+m)(x+n)=0$ $(x+(-1))(x+(-4))=0$	
$(x-1)(x-4)=0$	
$x-1=0$ $x-1+1=0+1$ $x=1$	$x-4=0$ $x-4+4=0+4$ $x=4$



Which expression represents the following statement?

the product of 14 and a number plus another number times 5

A $(14x + y) \cdot 5$

B $14x + 5y$

C $14(x + y) \cdot 5$

D $70x + y$

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

To translate a mathematical expression from word form, write the expression with mathematical symbols and values as stated. “The product of 14 and a number plus another number times 5” should be rewritten as follows:

Word form	the product of 14 and a number pl number times 5
“Product” means multiplication. “Plus” means addition. “Times” means multiplication.	$14 \cdot \quad \text{a number} \quad + \quad \text{another}$

Variables should be used in place of the phrases “a number” and “another number.”	a number $= x$ another number $= y$
The variables x and y are used here, but any lowercase letter may be used.	$14x + 5y$

The difference of seven times a number and 6 is the quotient of the number and 4.

Which of the following equations could be used to find the number, n?

○ A $7n - 6 = \frac{n}{4}$

○ B $6 - 7n = \frac{n}{4}$

○ C $7n - 6 = \frac{4}{n}$

○ D $6 - 7n = \frac{4}{n}$

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

Let n represent the number.	n
Seven times the unknown number, n	$7n$
The difference of seven times the number and 6	$7n - 6$
The quotient of the unknown number, n, and 4	$\frac{n}{4}$
The difference of seven times a number and 6 is the quotient of the number and 4.	$7n - 6 = \frac{n}{4}$

Which expression represents the following statement?

the product of 12 and a number plus another number minus 5

○ A $12 + x + y - 5$

○ B $12x + y - 5$

○ C $12(x + y) - 5$

○ D $5 - 12x + y$

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

To translate a mathematical expression from word form, write the expression with mathematical symbols and values as stated. “The product of 12 and a number plus another number minus 5” should be rewritten as follows:

Word form	the product of 12 and a number plus another number minus 5
“Product” means multiplication. “Plus” means addition. “Minus” means subtraction.	$12 \cdot$ a number $+$ another number $-$ 5

Variables should be used in place of the phrases “a number” and “another number.” The variables x and y are used here, but any lowercase letter may be used.	a number $= x$ another number $= y$ $12x + y - 5$

What is the value of $\frac{x^2 - 7x - 18}{2x^2 + 2x - 9}$ if $x = 9$?

Ⓐ 4

Ⓑ 2

Ⓒ 0

Ⓓ -2

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Original expression	$\dfrac{x^2 - 7x - 18}{2x^2 + 2x - 9}$
Substitute $x = 9$ in for all x-values.	$\dfrac{(9)^2 - 7(9) - 18}{2(9)^2 + 2(9) - 9}$
Simplify.	$\dfrac{81 - 63 - 18}{2(81) + 18 - 9}$ $\dfrac{0}{162 + 18 - 9}$ $\dfrac{0}{171}$ 0
When $x = 9$, $\dfrac{x^2 - 7x - 18}{2x^2 + 2x - 9} = 0$.	

Factor the following polynomial.

$x^4 - 36$

A $(x^2 + 6)(x^2 - 6)$

B $(x^2 + 6)(x^2 + 6)$

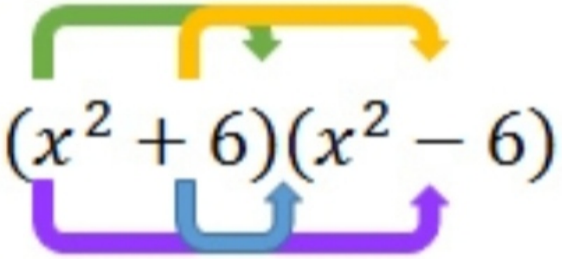
C $x^2(x^2 - 36)$

D $(x^2 - 6)(x^2 - 6)$

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

Original expression	$x^4 - 36$
Both terms inside the parentheses are perfect squares so one binomial is addition and the other is subtraction.	$(\quad + \quad)(\quad - \quad)$

Determine the square root of 36 and x^4. This is the second term in each binomial.	$\sqrt{36}=6$ $\sqrt{x^4}=x^2$ $\left(x^2+6\right)\left(x^2-6\right)$
Use the **FOIL** method (**First, Outside, Inside, Last**)) to check the answer. Then combine like terms. Distribute the x to both terms in the parentheses.	 $x^4-6x^2+6x^2-36$ x^4-36

Determine the surface area of a square pyramid that has a perimeter of $40\ \text{cm}$ and a slant height of $13\ \text{cm}$.

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.

A $165\ \text{cm}^2$

B $260\ \text{cm}^2$

C $300\ \text{cm}^2$

D $360\ \text{cm}^2$

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

The surface area of a pyramid is given on the formula sheet as $SA = \frac{1}{2}ps + B$.

$p =$ perimeter of base with area of B.

The area of a square is given on the formula sheet as $A = s^2$.

The perimeter of a square is given on the formula sheet as $P = 4s$.

Surface area formula of a pyramind	$SA = \frac{1}{2}ps + B$
Identify the given dimensions from the problem.	$p = 40 \text{ cm}$ $s = 13 \text{ cm}$

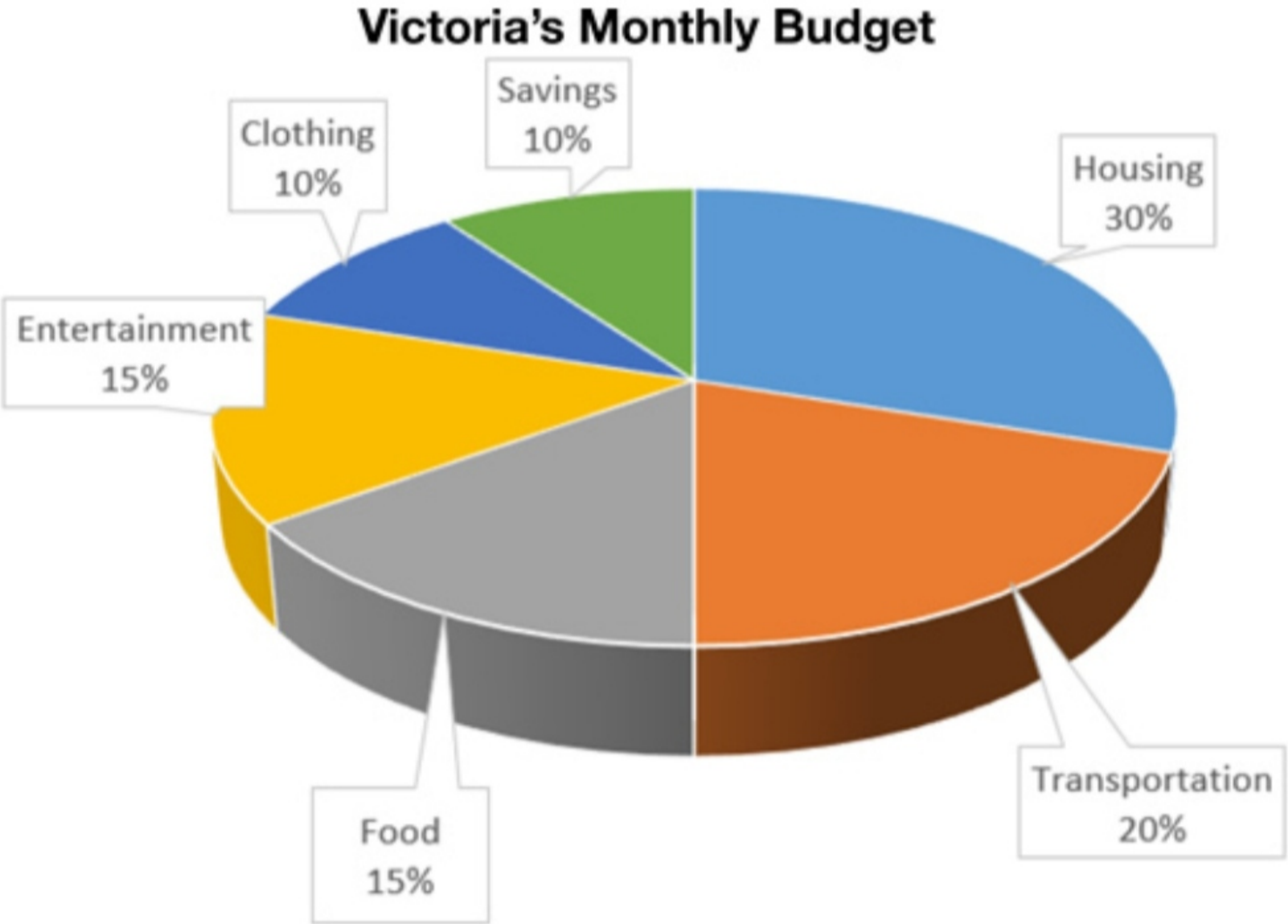
Determine the length of a side using the formula for the perimeter of a square. Substitute 40 in for p. P and p are both used to represent perimeter. Divide both sides of the equation by 4.	$p = 4s$ $\frac{40}{4} = \frac{4s}{4}$ side length, $s = 10$

The area of a square is $A = s^2$. Because the shape of the pyramid base is a square the area of the base, B, equals the area of a square, A. Solve by squaring 10.	$B = A$ $B = s^2$ $B = 10^2$ $B = (10)(10)$ $B = 100\ \mathrm{cm}^2$
Substitute known dimensions into the surface area formula.	$SA = \frac{1}{2}(40)(13) + 100$

Simplify. Multiply $\frac{1}{2}(40)$.	$SA = 20(13) + 100$
Multiply $20(13)$. Add the two terms.	$SA = 260 + 100$ $SA = 360$
The surface area of the pyramid is $360\ \text{cm}^2$.	

Victoria uses a circle graph to plan her monthly budget.

If Victoria makes $\$3,000$ a month, how much will she spend on housing?



Ⓐ $\$30$

Ⓑ $\$100$

Ⓒ $\$300$

Ⓓ $\$900$

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

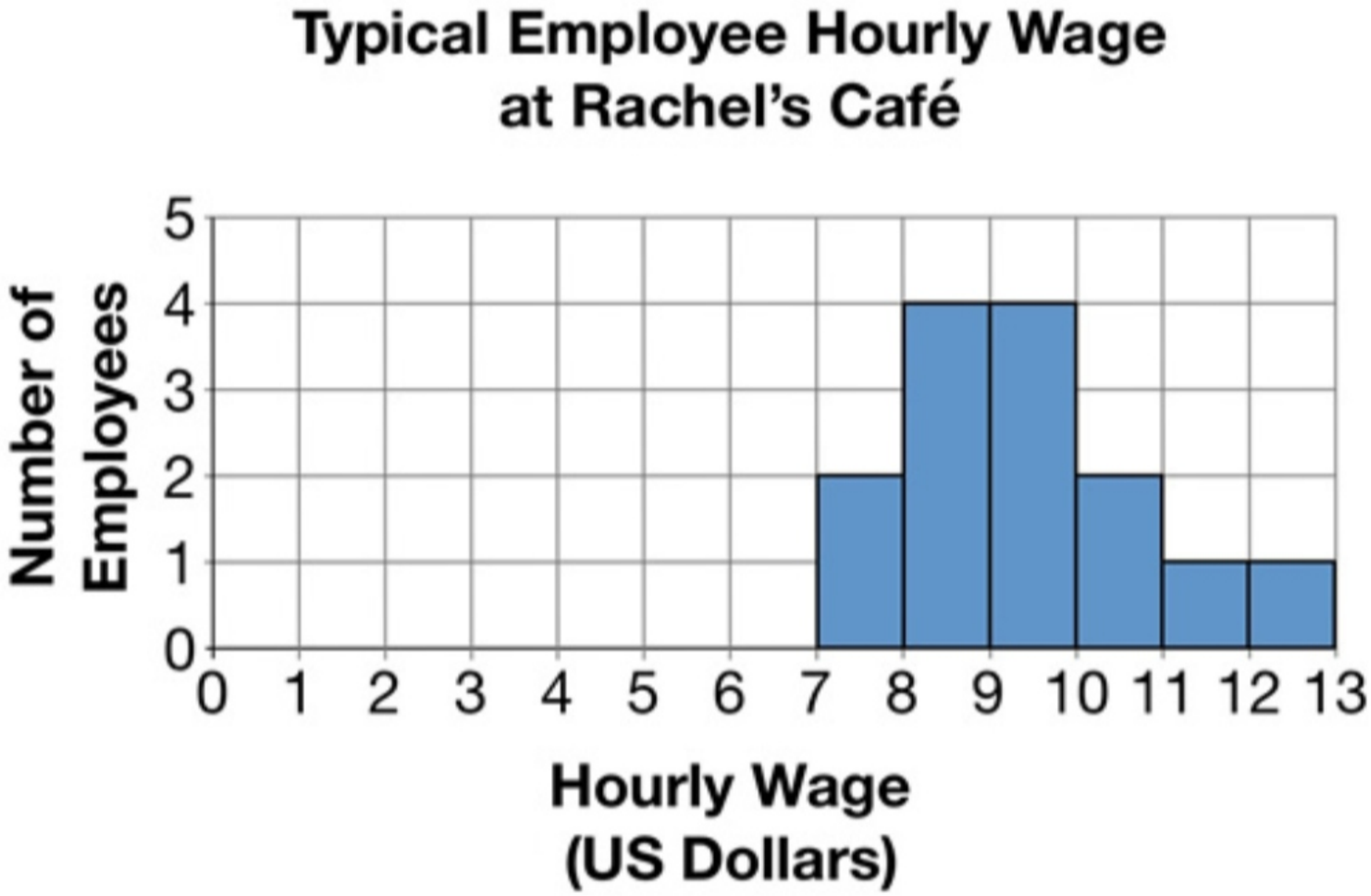
To find the actual amount of money spent per category, multiply the percentage by the monthly income.

Identify the current percentage for housing.	Housing $= 30\%$ of budget
Multiply the percent (expressed as a decimal) by the total monthly budget.	Housing cost $= (0.30)(\$3{,}000)$ Housing cost $= \$900$

The total amount that she will spend on housing per month is $\$900$.	

The histogram shows the hourly wage of employees at Rachel’s Café in US Dollars.

How many employees make between $\$8$ to $\$11$ per hour?

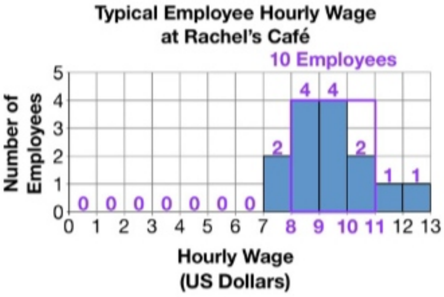


Ⓐ 6 employees

Ⓑ 8 employees

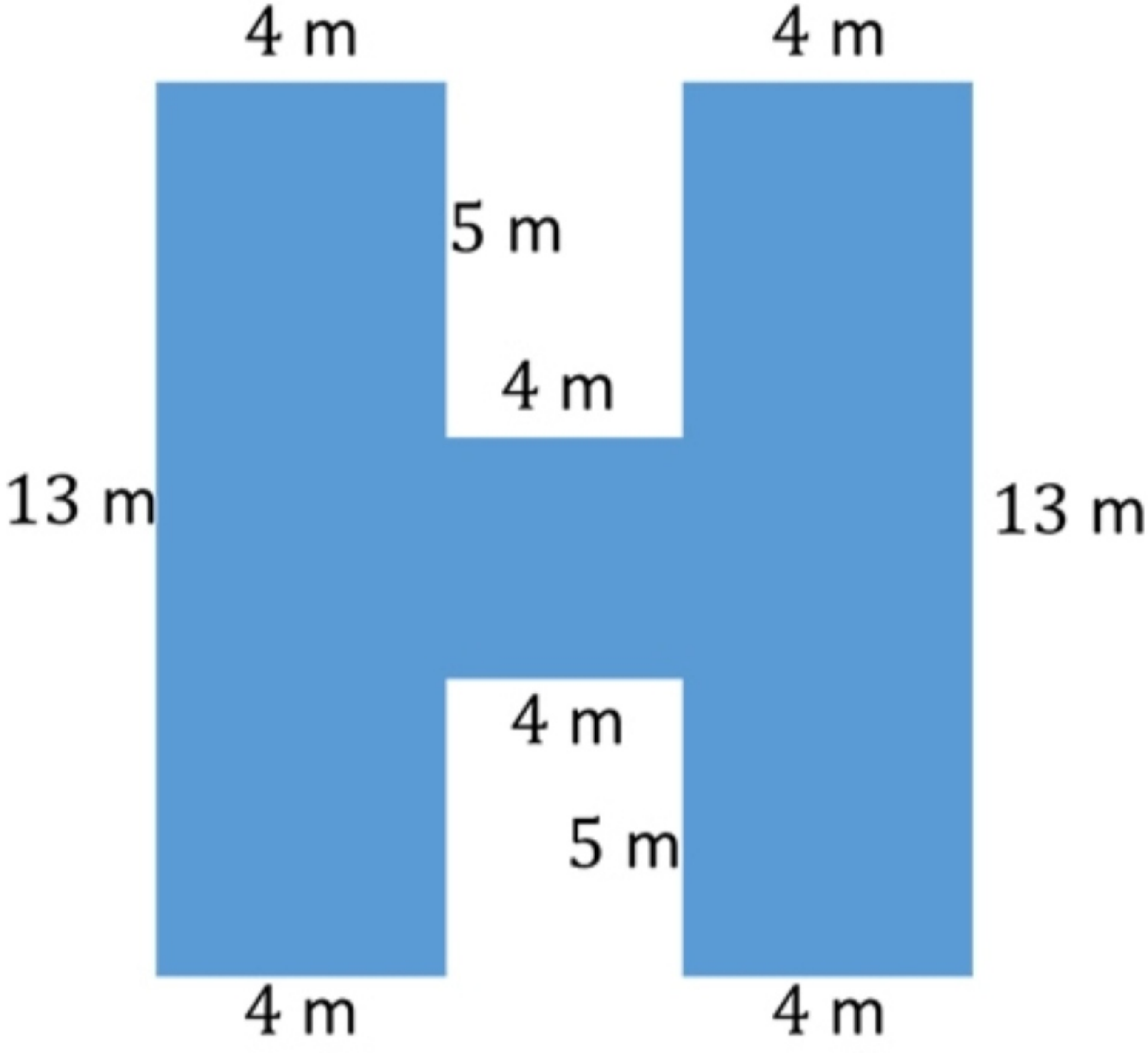
Ⓒ 10 employees

Ⓓ 12 employees

Determine how many people are in each interval.		
$\$8 - \$9$	4 employees	
$\$9 - \$10$	4 employees	
$\$10 - \$11$	2 employees	
Add the total frequency together.	$4 + 4 + 2$ 10	
There are 10 employees who make between $\$8$ and $\$11$.		

What is the area of the figure shown?

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.


4 m
4 m
5 m
4 m
13 m
13 m
4 m
5 m
4 m
4 m

Ⓐ $70\ \mathrm{m}^2$

Ⓑ $116\ \mathrm{m}^2$

Ⓒ $128\ \mathrm{m}^2$

Ⓓ $140\ \mathrm{m}^2$

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

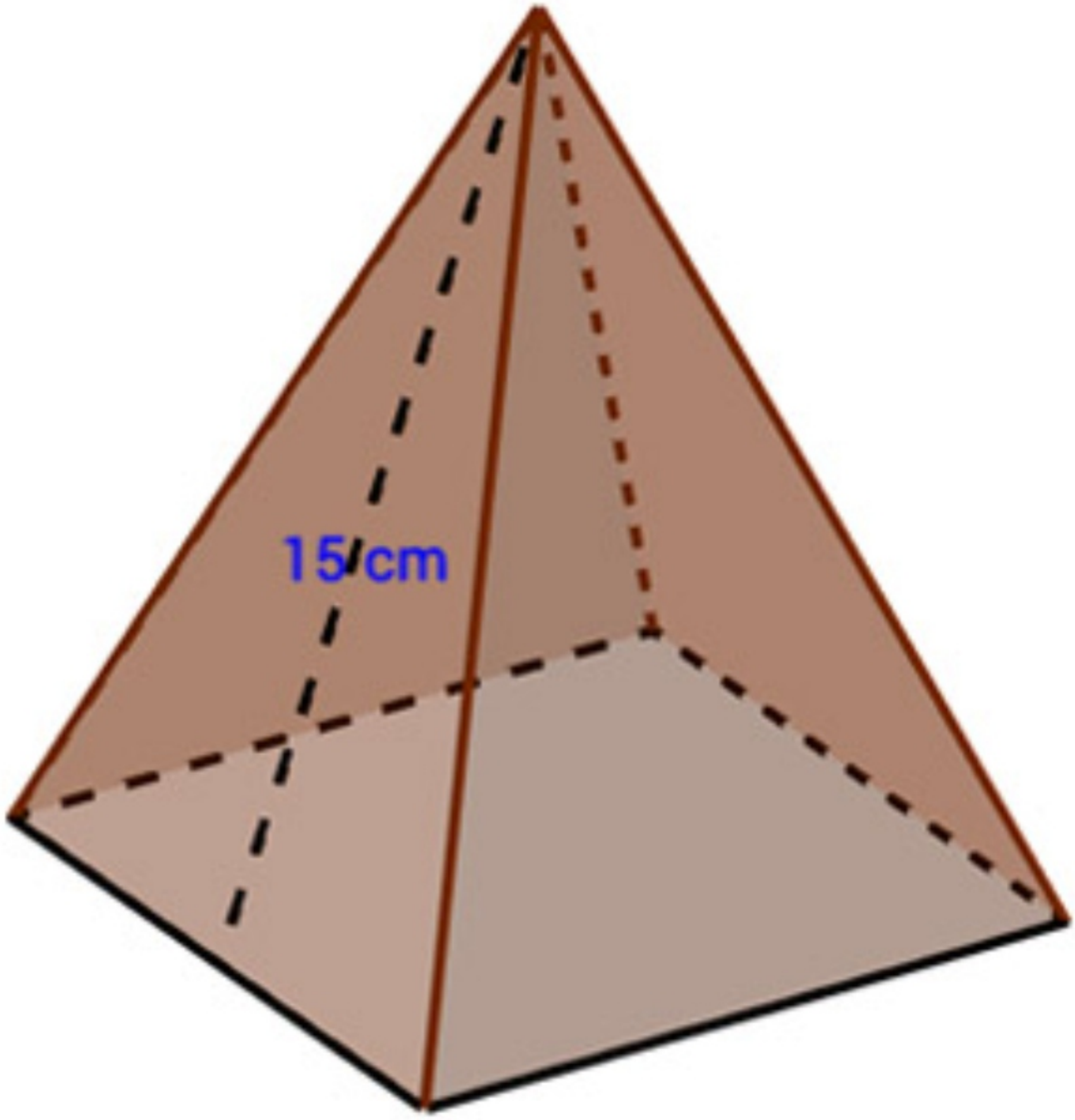
To determine the area of a composite figure, split it into known shapes, determine the area of each individual shape, and add the result. Here, the composite figure is three rectangles, two of which have the same dimensions.

Area of a rectangle formula	$A = lw$	
Identify the known dimensions.	$l = 13\text{ m}$ $w = 4\text{ m}$	
Substitute the given dimensions of the rectangle into the area formula.	$A = (13)(4) = 52$	

Area of a rectangle formula	$A = lw$
Identify the known dimensions.	$l = 3\text{ m}$ $w = 4\text{ m}$
Substitute the given dimensions of the rectangle into the area formula.	$A = (3)(4) = 12$
Add the areas to determine the total area.	$A = 52 + 12 + 52 = 116$
The figure has an area of 116 m^2.	

Determine the surface area of a square pyramid that has a perimeter of $32\ \text{cm}$ and a slant height of $15\ \text{cm}$.

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.



Ⓐ 288 cm^2

Ⓑ 292 cm^2

Ⓒ 300 cm^2

Ⓓ 304 cm^2

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

The surface area of a pyramid is given on the formula sheet as $SA = \frac{1}{2}ps + B$.

$p =$ perimeter of base with area of B.

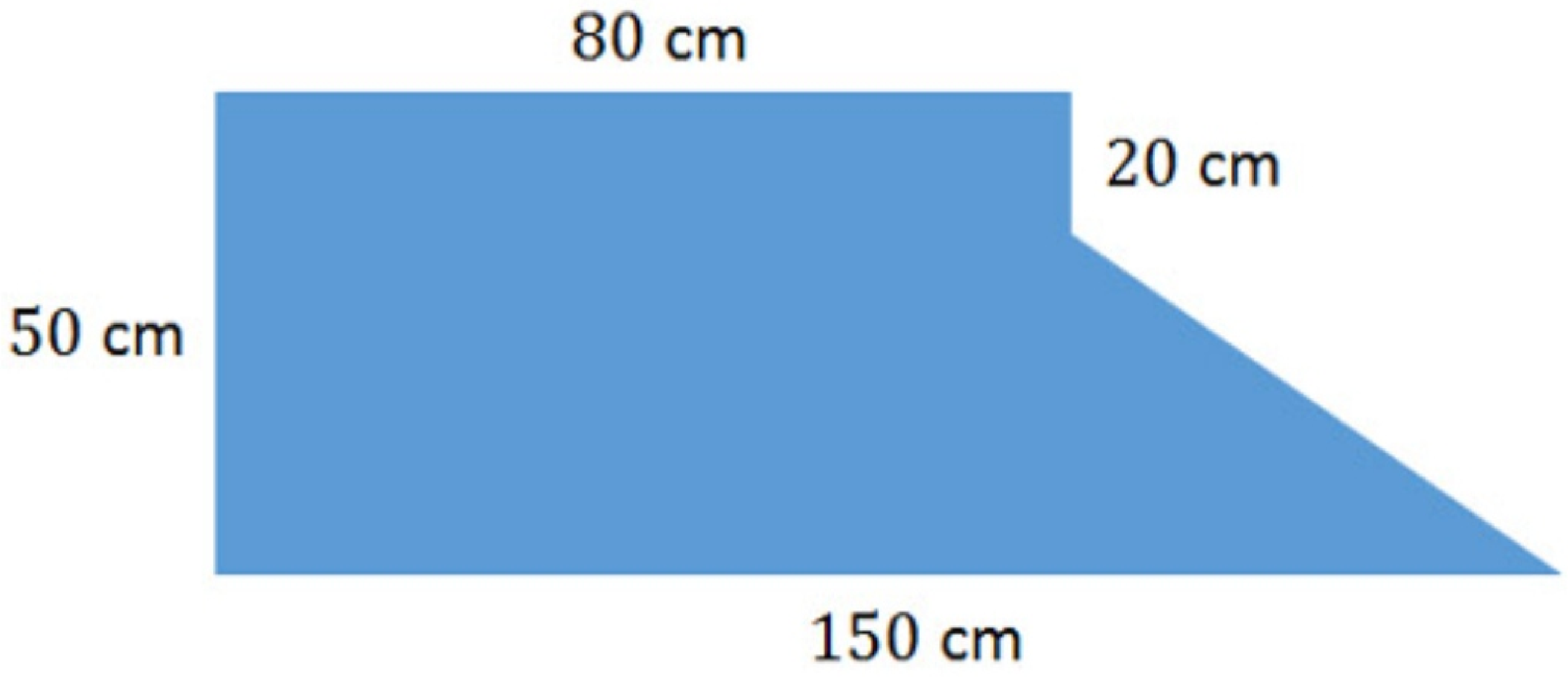
Surface area formula of a pyramind	$SA = \frac{1}{2}ps + B$
Identify the given dimensions from the problem.	$p = 32 \text{ cm}$ $s = 15 \text{ cm}$

Determine the base area. Since a square has four sides of equal length, each side length is equal to p divided by 4.	$\frac{p}{4} = \frac{32}{4}$ $\frac{32}{4} = 8$
Base area is side squared.	$B = (8)(8)$ $B = 64 \text{ cm}^2$
Substitute given dimensions into the volume formula.	$SA = \frac{1}{2}(32)(15) + 64$

Multiply 32 by $\frac{1}{2}$.	$SA = 16(15) + 64$
Multiply $(16)(15)$.	$SA = 240 + 64$
The surface area of the pyramid is $304\ \text{cm}^2$.	$SA = 304$

What is the area of the figure shown?

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.

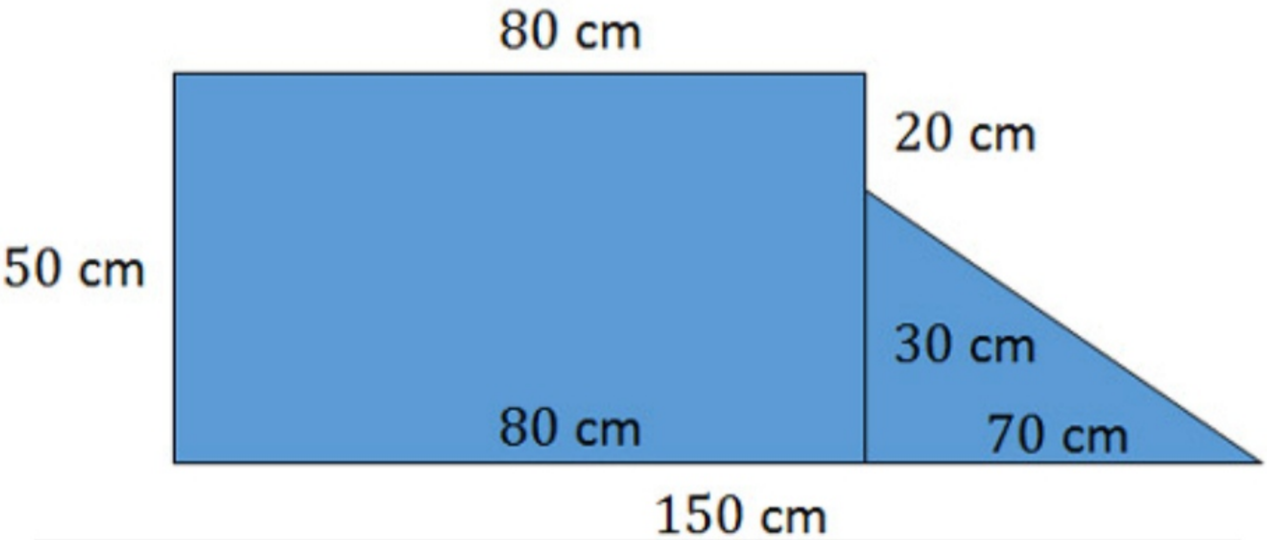

80 cm
20 cm
50 cm
150 cm

- A 300 cm^2
- B $4{,}700 \text{ cm}^2$
- C $5{,}050 \text{ cm}^2$
- D $6{,}100 \text{ cm}^2$

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

To determine the area of a composite figure, split it into known shapes, determine the area of each individual shape, and add the result. Here, the composite figure is a rectangle and a right triangle.


80 cm
20 cm
50 cm
30 cm
80 cm
70 cm
150 cm

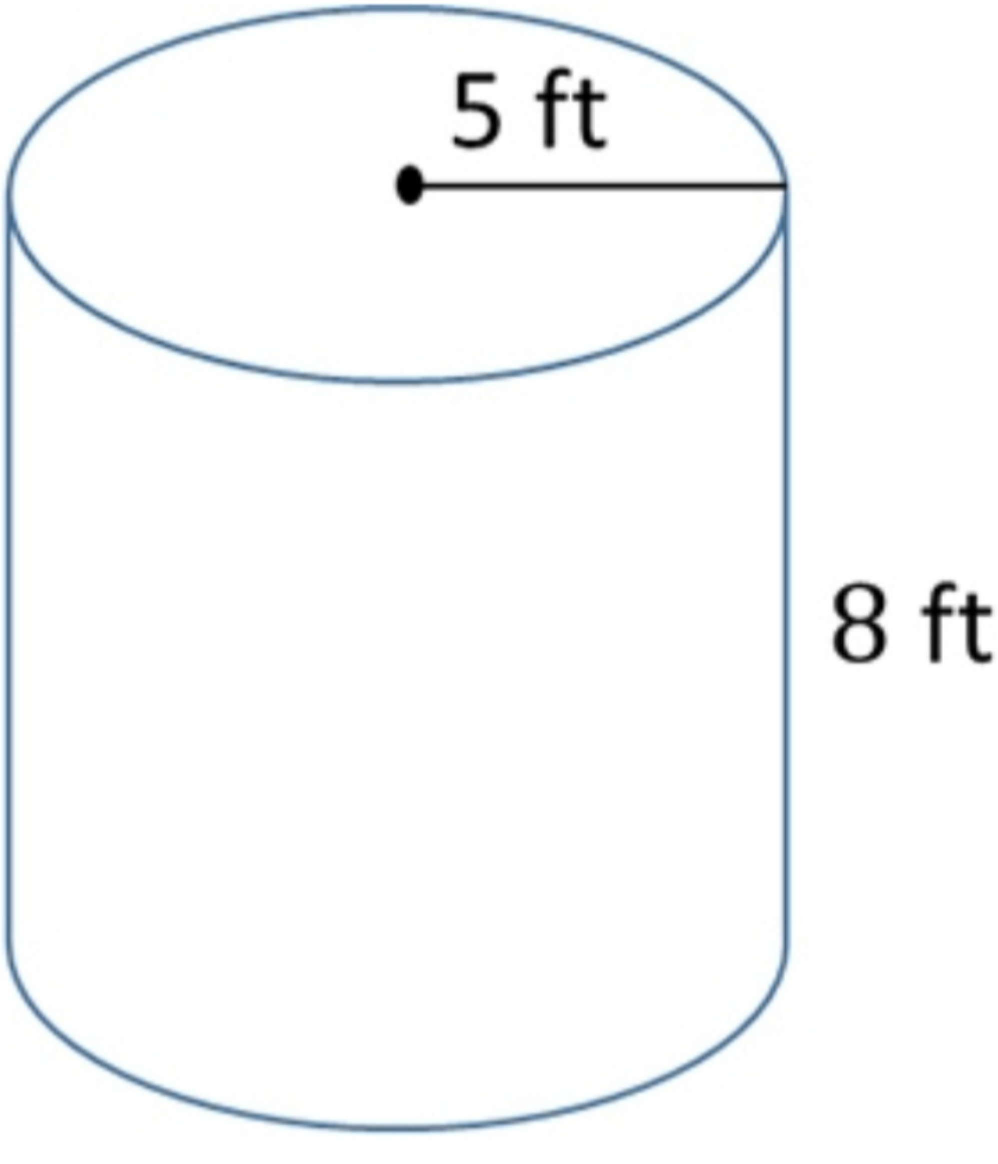
Area of a rectangle formula	$A = lw$
Identify the known dimensions.	$l = 80 \text{ cm}$ $w = 50 \text{ cm}$

Substitute the given dimensions of the rectangle into the area formula.	$A = (80)(50) = 4{,}000$
Area of a triangle formula	$A = \frac{1}{2}(bh)$
Identify the known dimensions.	$b = 70 \text{ cm}$ $h = 30 \text{ cm}$
Substitute the given dimensions of the triangle into the area formula.	$A = \frac{1}{2}(70)(30) = 1{,}050$

Add the areas to determine the total area.	$A = 4{,}000 + 1{,}050 = 5{,}050$
The figure has an area of $5{,}050 \text{ cm}^2$.	

Determine the volume of the cylinder. Leave the answer in terms of π.

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.



Ⓐ $40\pi \text{ ft}^3$

Ⓑ $130\pi \text{ ft}^3$

Ⓒ $200\pi \text{ ft}^3$

Ⓓ $320\pi \text{ ft}^3$

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

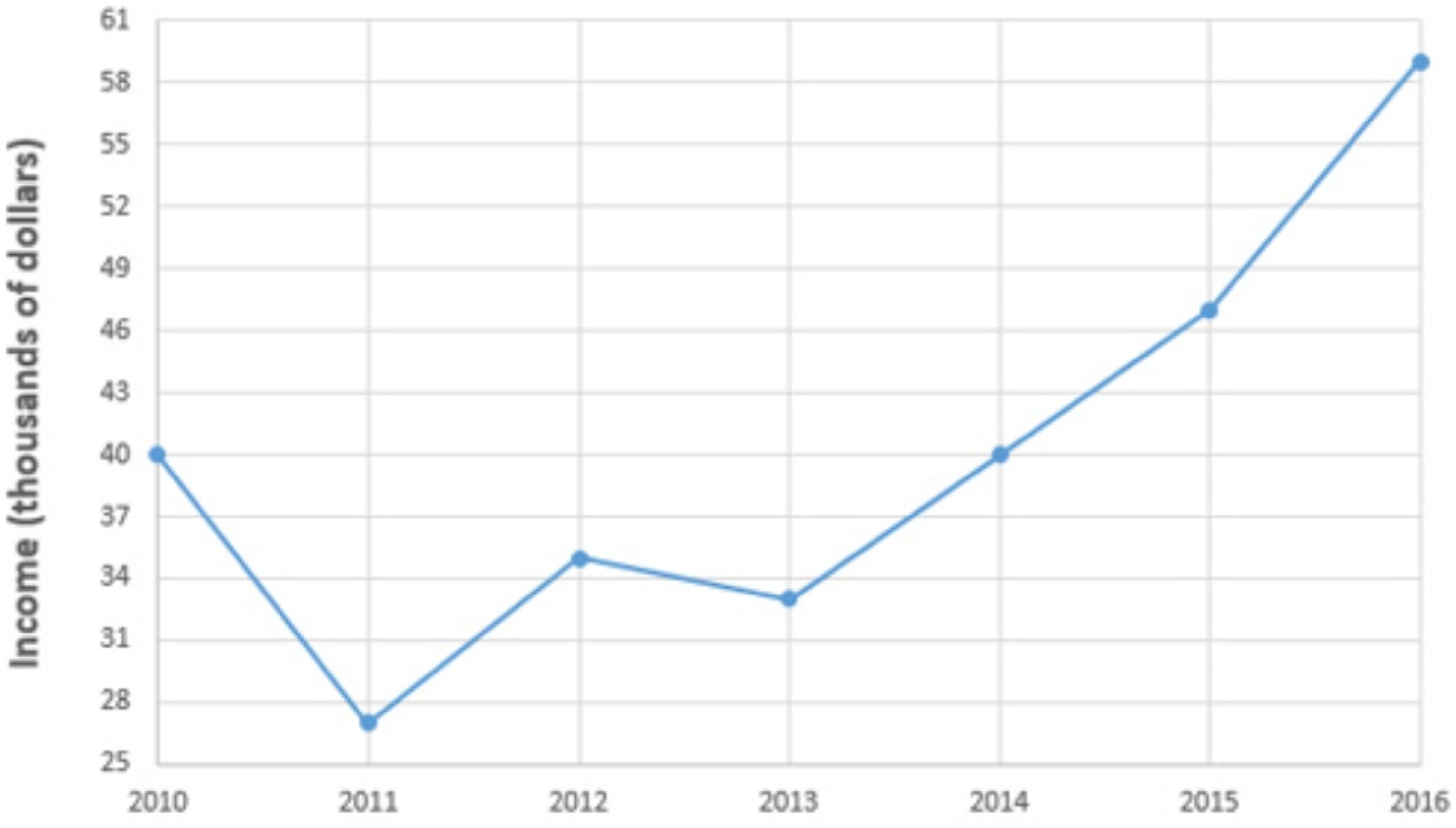
The formula sheet states that the formula for volume of a cylinder is $V = \pi r^2 h$.

Volume of a cylinder formula	$V = \pi r^2 h$
Identify the known dimensions of the cylinder.	$r = 5 \text{ ft}$ $h = 8 \text{ ft}$
Substitute the given dimensions of the cylinder into the volume formula.	$V = (\pi)(5)^2(8)$

Multiply to solve for V .	$V = (\pi)(25)(8)$ $V = 200\pi$
The volume of the cylinder is $200\pi \text{ ft}^3$.	

Leon tracked his yearly income from 2010 to 2016 in the scatterplot.

Between which years did his income **decrease**?



A between $2010 - 2011$ only

B between $2012 - 2013$ only

C between $2010 - 2011$ and $2012 - 2013$

D between $2010 - 2011$ and $2013 - 2014$

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

The decrease in annual income can be found from the slope of the line. In this graph a decrease in annual income corresponds to a negative slope. A line that slopes down from left to right has a negative slope.

The volume of an antique globe is $288\pi \text{ in.}^3$ Determine the radius of the globe.

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.

A 4 in.

B 5 in.

C 6 in.

D 8 in.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

The volume of a sphere is given on the formula sheet as $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$.

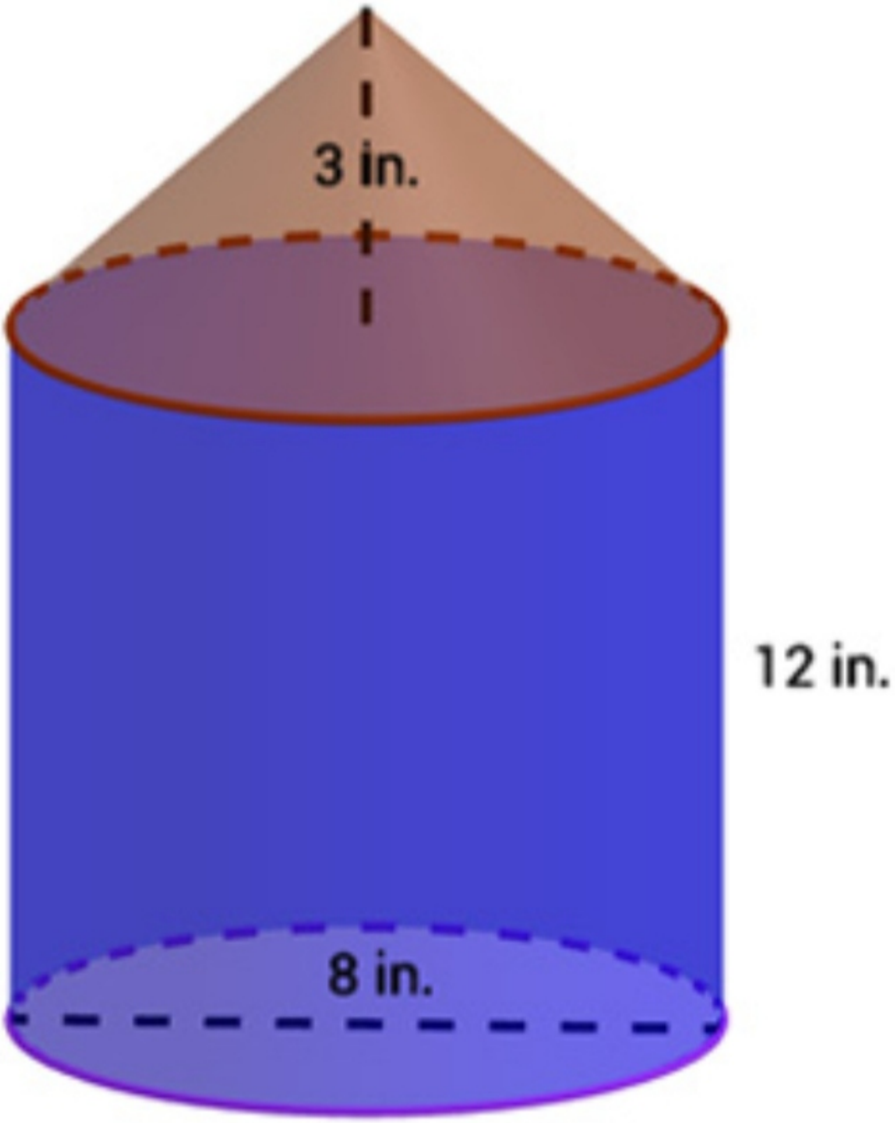
Volume of sphere	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
Identify the dimensions from the problem.	$V = 288\pi \text{ in.}^3$
Substitute the given dimensions into the volume formula.	$288\pi = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
Multiply both sides by 3.	$288\pi(3) = \frac{3}{3}\left(4\pi r^3\right)$

Multiply 288 by 3.	$864\pi = 4\pi r^3$
Divide both sides by 4π.	$\frac{864\pi}{4\pi} = \frac{4\pi r^3}{4\pi}$
Divide 864π by 4π.	$216 = r^3$
Take the cube root of both sides. Take the cube root of 216.	$\sqrt[3]{216} = \sqrt[3]{r^3}$ $\sqrt[3]{6 \cdot 6 \cdot 6} = \sqrt{r \cdot r \cdot r}$ $6 = r$
The radius of the globe is 6 in.	

A model of a silo is comprised of a cylinder connected to a cone. The cylinder has a height of 12 in. and a diameter of 8 in. The cone has a height of 3 in. Michael wants to paint the model.

What is the approximate surface area of the model silo? Use $\pi \approx 3.14$.

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.



Ⓐ 94.7 in.^{2}

Ⓑ 116.3 in.^{2}

Ⓒ 414.48 in.^{2}

Ⓓ 514.96 in.^{2}

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

The formula sheet states the formula for the surface area of a cone is $SA = \pi rs + \pi r^2$ and the formula for the surface area of a cylinder is $SA = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$.

Surface area of cone	$SA = \pi rs + \pi r^2$
Identify the given dimensions from the problem. Radius is $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter.	$h = 3 \text{ in.}$ $r = \frac{d}{2}$ $r = \frac{8}{2}$ $r = 4 \text{ in.}$
s is found using the Pythagorean theorem.	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ $a = 4$ $b = 3$ $c = s$

Substitute given dimensions into the Pythagorean theorem. Square 4 and 3.	$4^2 + 3^2 = s^2$ $(4)(4) + (3)(3) = s^2$ $16 + 9 = s^2$ $25 = s^2$
Take the square root of each side of the equation. s is positive.	$\pm\sqrt{25} = s$ $s = 5 \text{ in.}$

Substitute given dimensions into the formula for the surface area of a cone. The surface area for the base of the cone is 0 in this problem. Multiply 20 by $\pi \approx 3.14$.	$SA = \pi(4)(5)$ $SA = 20(\pi)$ $SA \approx 20(3.14)$ $SA \approx 62.8 \text{ in.}^2$
Surface area of cylinder	$SA = 2\pi rh + 2\pi r^2$
Identify the given dimensions from the problem.	$h = 12 \text{ in.}$ $r = 4 \text{ in.}$

The surface area of the base of the cylinder is πr^2, not $2\pi r^2$ since the cylinder has only one base. Multiply 4 by 12. Square 4. Multiply 2 by 48. Multiply 112 by $\pi \approx 3.14$.	$SA = 2\pi(4)(12) + \pi 4^2$ $SA = 2\pi(48) + \pi(4)(4)$ $SA = 2\pi(48) + 16\pi$ $SA = 96\pi + 16\pi$ $SA = 112\pi$ $SA \approx 112(3.14)$ $SA \approx 351.68 \text{ in.}^2$
Add the surface area of the cone and cylinder.	$SA \approx 62.8 + 351.68$ $SA \approx 414.48$
The surface area of the silo is approximately 414.48 in.^2	

A model of a silo is comprised of a cylinder connected to a cone. The cylinder has a height of 12 in. and a diameter of 8 in. The cone has a height of 3 in. Determine the approximate volume of the model. Use $\pi \approx 3.14$.

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.

A 653.12 in.^3

B 675.82 in.^3

Ⓒ 723.14 in.^{3}

Ⓓ 804.36 in.^{3}

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

The formula sheet states the formula for the volume of a cone is $V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$ and the formula for the volume of a cylinder is $V = \pi r^2 h.$

Volume of cone	$V = \frac{1}{3}\pi r^2 h$
Identify the given dimensions from the problem. Radius is $\frac{1}{2}$ diameter	$h = 3 \text{ in.}$ $r = \frac{d}{2}$ $r = \frac{8}{2}$ $r = 4 \text{ in.}$

Substitute given dimensions into the volume formula.	$V=\frac{1}{3}\pi 4^2(3)$ $V=\frac{1}{3}\pi(4)(4)(3)$ $V=\frac{\pi(16)(3)}{3}$
Square 4.	$V=16\pi$
Multiply 16 by $\pi\approx 3.14$.	$V\approx 16(3.14)$ $V\approx 50.24\text{ in.}^3$
Volume of cylinder	$V=\pi r^2 h$
Identify the given dimensions from the problem.	$h=12\text{ in.}$ $r=4\text{ in.}$

Substitute given dimensions into the volume formula. Square 4. Multiply 16 by 12 Multiply 192 by $\pi \approx 3.14$.	$V = \pi 4^2(12)$ $V = \pi(4)(4)(12)$ $V = \pi(16)(12)$ $V = 192\pi$ $V \approx 192(3.14)$ $V \approx 602.88 \text{ in.}^3$
Add the volume of the cylinder to the volume of the cone.	$V \approx 50.24 + 602.88$ $V \approx 653.12$
The volume of the silo is approximately 653.12 in.^3	

A fair coin is tossed and a card is pulled from a fair deck of 52 cards.

What is the probability the coin is a head and the card is a queen?

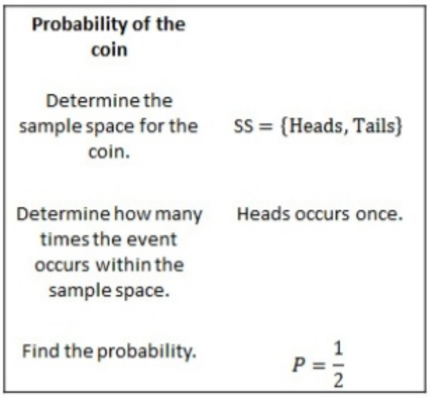
- A $\frac{1}{26}$
- B $\frac{1}{13}$
- C $\frac{3}{2}$
- D $\frac{5}{54}$

The correct answer is A.

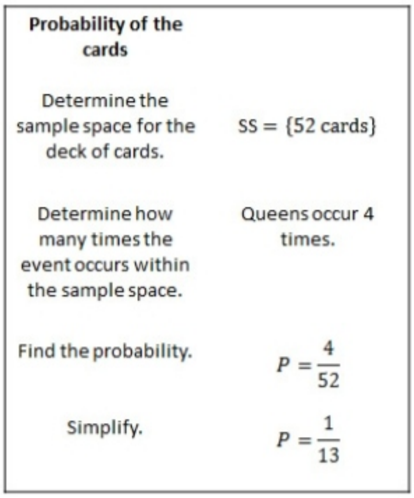
Explanation:

The probability is the likelihood that an event will occur. These events are mutually exclusive, meaning the probability of one event occurring does not affect the outcome of the other event occurring.

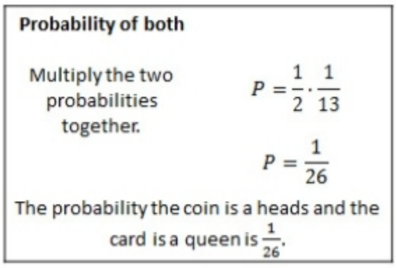
To find the probability of both events occurring, multiply the two independent probabilities.



Probability of the coin	
Determine the sample space for the coin.	SS = {Heads, Tails}
Determine how many times the event occurs within the sample space.	Heads occurs once.
Find the probability.	$P = \frac{1}{2}$



Probability of the cards	
Determine the sample space for the deck of cards.	SS = {52 cards}
Determine how many times the event occurs within the sample space.	Queens occur 4 times.
Find the probability.	$P = \frac{4}{52}$
Simplify.	$P = \frac{1}{13}$



Probability of both	
Multiply the two probabilities together.	$P = \frac{1}{2} \cdot \frac{1}{13}$ $P = \frac{1}{26}$

The probability the coin is a heads and the card is a queen is $\frac{1}{26}$.

Mrs. Brown wants to assign eight homework problems to her Algebra 1 class tonight. If there are eleven problems she could choose from, how many different homework sets could she assign?

A 88

B 165

C 495

D 990

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

A combination is the number of ways objects or items can be chosen from a group when order is not important. Since all the homework assignments he chooses will have to be completed by the students, order is not important in this case.

The combination formula	$C = \dfrac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$
Determine the total number of items (homework problems) in the group, n, and the total number of items (homework problems) selected, r.	$n = 11$ $r = 8$

Apply the combination formula.	$C = \frac{12!}{9!(12-9)!}$
Simplify.	$C = \frac{12!}{9!3!}$
Recognize that within the numerator and denominator there are many matching factors. Any value divided by itself equals 1.	$C = \frac{(12)(11)(10)(9)(8)(7)(6)(}{(9)(8)(7)(6)(5)(4)(3)(2)}$

So the calculation can be performed as follows: Rearrange the factors to see matching factors.	$C=\frac{(12)(11)(10)\cancel{(9)}\cancel{(8)}\cancel{(7)}\cancel{(6)}}{(3)(2)(1)\cancel{(9)}\cancel{(8)}\cancel{(7)}\cancel{(6)}}$ $C=\frac{(12)(11)(10)}{(3)(2)(1)}$ $C=\frac{1320}{6}$ $C=220$
He could assign 220 different homework sets.	

Mr. Brown wants to assign nine homework problems to his geometry class tonight. If there are twelve problems he could choose from, how many different homework sets could he assign?

A 220

B 440

C 1,320

D 11,880

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

A combination is the number of ways objects or items can be chosen from a group when order is not important. Since all the homework assignments he chooses will have to be completed by the students, order is not important in this case.

The combination formula	$C = \dfrac{n!}{r!(n-r)!}$
Determine the total number of items (homework problems) in the group, n, and the total number of items (homework problems) selected, r.	$n = 12$ $r = 9$

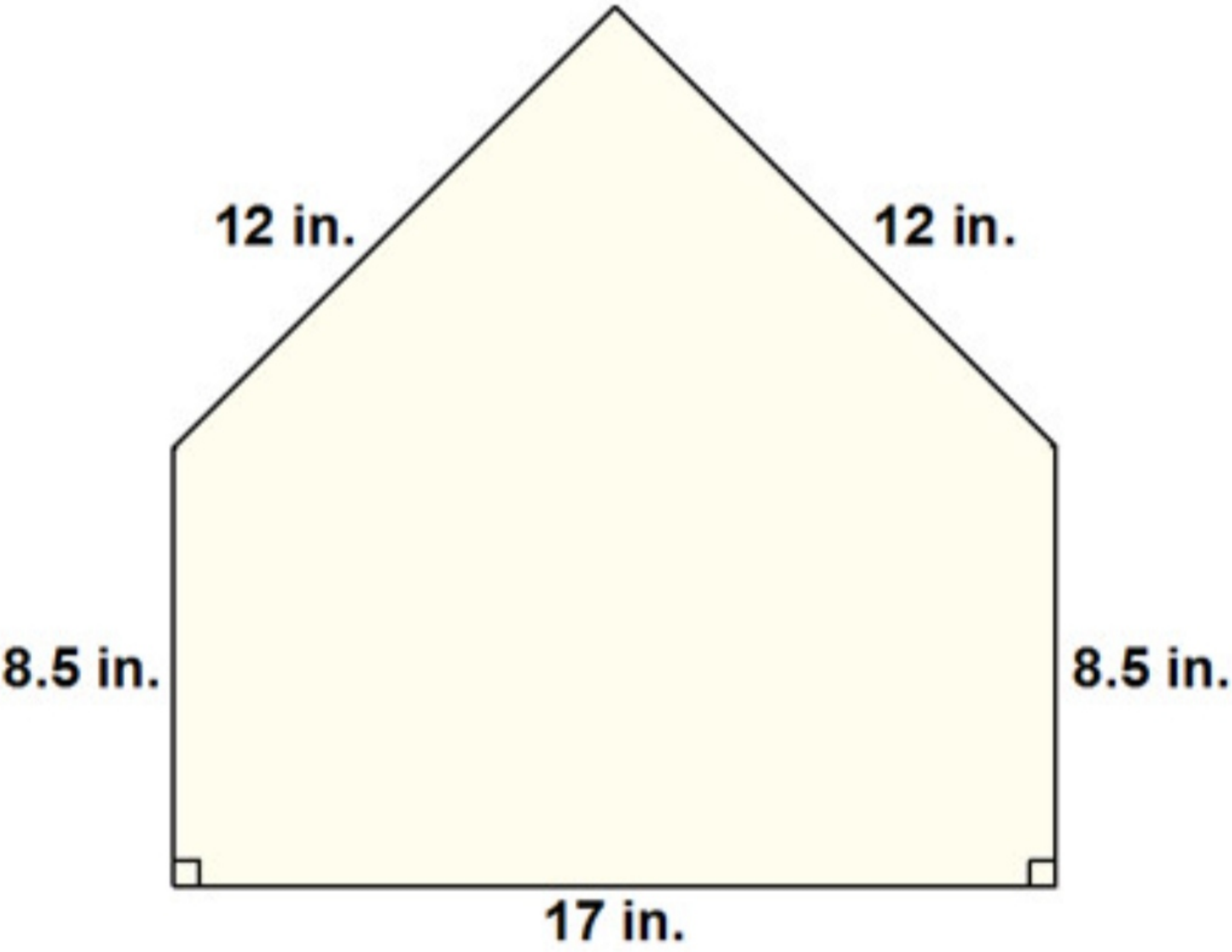
Apply the combination formula.	$C = \frac{12!}{9!(12-9)!}$
Simplify.	$C = \frac{12!}{9!3!}$
Recognize that within the numerator and denominator there are many matching factors. Any value divided by itself equals 1.	$C = \frac{(12)(11)(10)(9)(8)(7)(6)(}{(9)(8)(7)(6)(5)(4)(3)(2)}$

So the calculation can be performed as follows: Rearrange the factors to see matching factors.	$C = \frac{(12)(11)(10)(\cancel{9})(\cancel{8})(\cancel{7})(\cancel{6})(\cancel{5}}{(3)(2)(1)(\cancel{9})(\cancel{8})(\cancel{7})(\cancel{6})(\cancel{5}}$ $C = \frac{(12)(11)(10)}{(3)(2)(1)}$ $C = \frac{1320}{6}$ $C = 220$
He could assign 220 different homework sets.	

The dimensions of a baseball home plate are given in the diagram.

What is the distance around the baseball home plate?

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.


12 in.
12 in.
8.5 in.
8.5 in.
17 in.

○ A 58 in.

○ B 46 in.

○ C 41 in.

○ D 37.5 in.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

The formula sheet states the perimeter of a triangle can be found using the formula $P = s_1 + s_2 + s_3$. This polygon has five sides instead of three.

Perimeter formula	$P = s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4 + s_5$
Determine the dimensions of the given parallelogram.	$s_1 = 12 \text{ in.}$ $s_2 = 8.5 \text{ in.}$ $s_3 = 17 \text{ in.}$ $s_4 = 8.5 \text{ in.}$ $s_5 = 12 \text{ in.}$
Substitute the dimensions into the formula and simplify.	$P = 12 + 8.5 + 17 + 8.5 + 12$ $P = 58 \text{ in.}$

The distance around the baseball home plate is 58 in.

The surface area of a sphere is $484\pi\ \text{cm}^2$. Determine the diameter of the sphere.

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.

Ⓐ $11\ \text{cm}$

Ⓑ $13\ \text{cm}$

Ⓒ $18\ \text{cm}$

Ⓓ $22\ \text{cm}$

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

The surface area of a sphere is given on the formula sheet as $SA = 4\pi r^2$.

Surface area of sphere	$SA = 4\pi r^2$
Identify the dimensions from the problem.	$SA = 484\pi \text{ cm}^2$
Substitute the given dimensions into the surface area formula.	$484\pi = 4\pi r^2$
Divide both sides by 4π.	$\frac{484\pi}{4\pi} = \frac{4\pi}{4\pi} r^2$ $121 = r^2$

Take the square root of both sides.	$\sqrt{121} = \sqrt{r^2}$ $\sqrt{11 \cdot 11} = \sqrt{r \cdot r}$
Diameter is twice the radius, or $2r$.	$11 = r$ $r = 11$ $d = 2r$ $d = 2(11)$ $d = 22$
The diameter of the sphere is 22 cm.	

A delivery truck carries cargo in a space that has a length of 24 ft, a width of 8 ft, and a height of 8 ft.

If the delivery truck can be completely filled, how much cargo can it hold?

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.

○ A 40 ft^3

○ B 288 ft^3

○ C 896 ft^3

○ D $1{,}536\text{ ft}^3$

The correct answer is D.

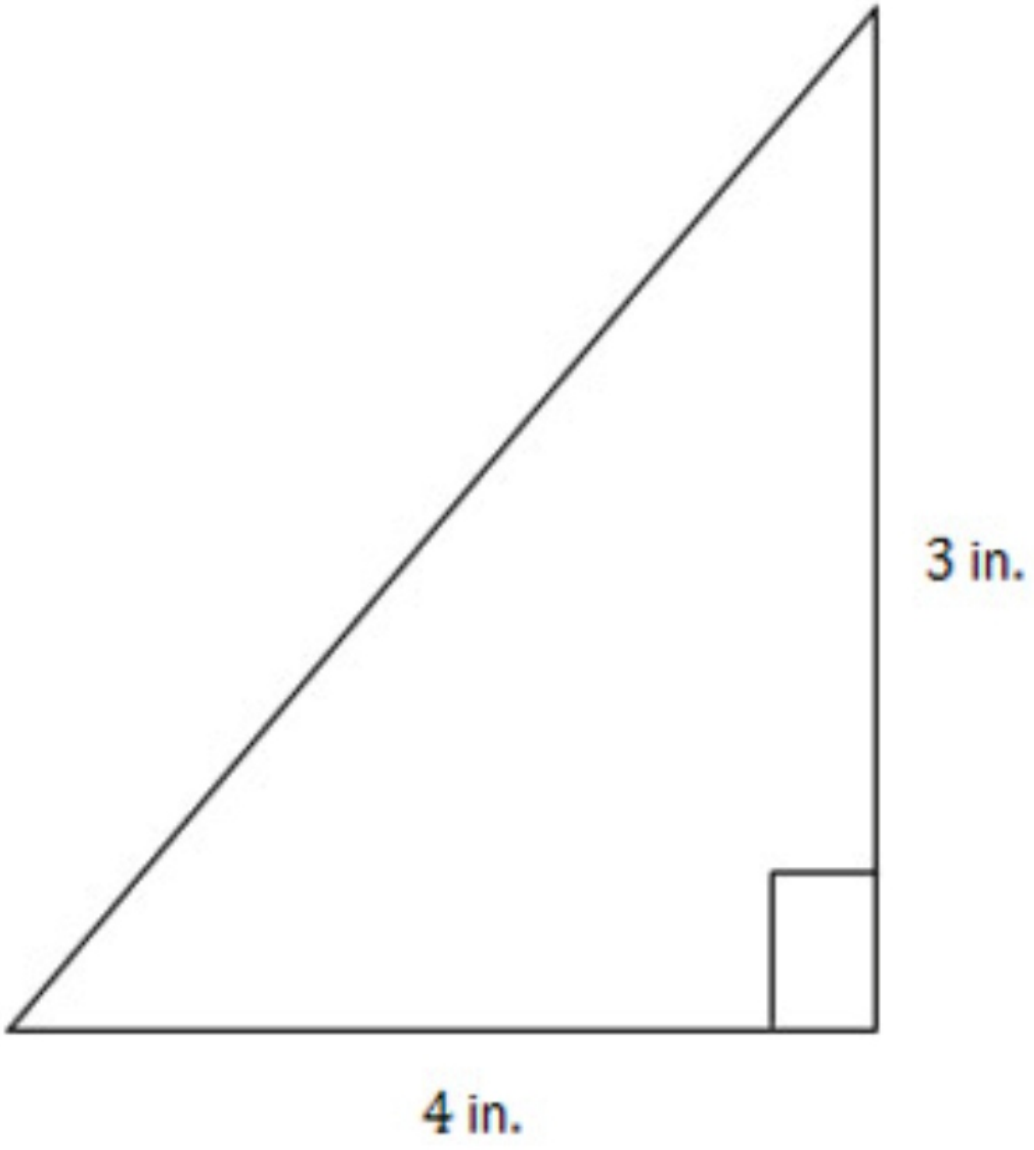
Explanation:

To find how much cargo the truck can hold, the volume must be calculated. The formula sheet states the equation for the volume of a rectangular prism is $V = lwh.$

Volume of a rectangular prism formula	$V = lwh$
Identify the known dimensions of the rectangular prism.	$l = 24 \text{ ft}$ $w = 8 \text{ ft}$ $h = 8 \text{ ft}$
Substitute the given dimensions of the rectangular prism into the volume formula.	$V = (24)(8)(8)$
Multiply to solve for V.	$V = 1{,}536$
The volume of the truck is $1{,}536 \text{ ft}^3$,	

What is the length of the missing side?

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.



Ⓐ 5 in.

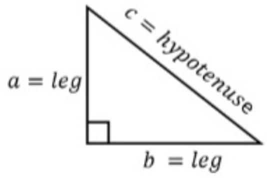
Ⓑ $\sqrt{5}$ in.

Ⓒ $\sqrt{7}$ in.

Ⓓ 12 in.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

The Pythagorean theorem is used to find the missing side of a right triangle. The formula for the Pythagorean theorem is $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.	
The Pythagorean theorem	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
Identify the known dimensions.	$a = 4 \text{ in.}$ $b = 3 \text{ in.}$
Substitute the given dimensions of the triangle into the Pythagorean theorem.	$(4)^2 + (3)^2 = c^2$

Solve for the missing side (hypotenuse). Square root each side of the equation. Square rooting and squaring a value at the same time simplify to the original value. $\sqrt{c^2} = c$	$16 + 9 = c^2$ $25 = c^2$ $c = \sqrt{25}$ $c = 5$
The length of the missing side is 5 in.	

A cylinder has a volume of $2{,}280 \text{ cm}^3$. The height of the cylinder is 6 cm.

What is the approximate length of the radius? Round the answer to the nearest whole centimeter. Use $\pi \approx 3.14$.

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.

A 4 cm

B 11 cm

C 63 cm

D 380 cm

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

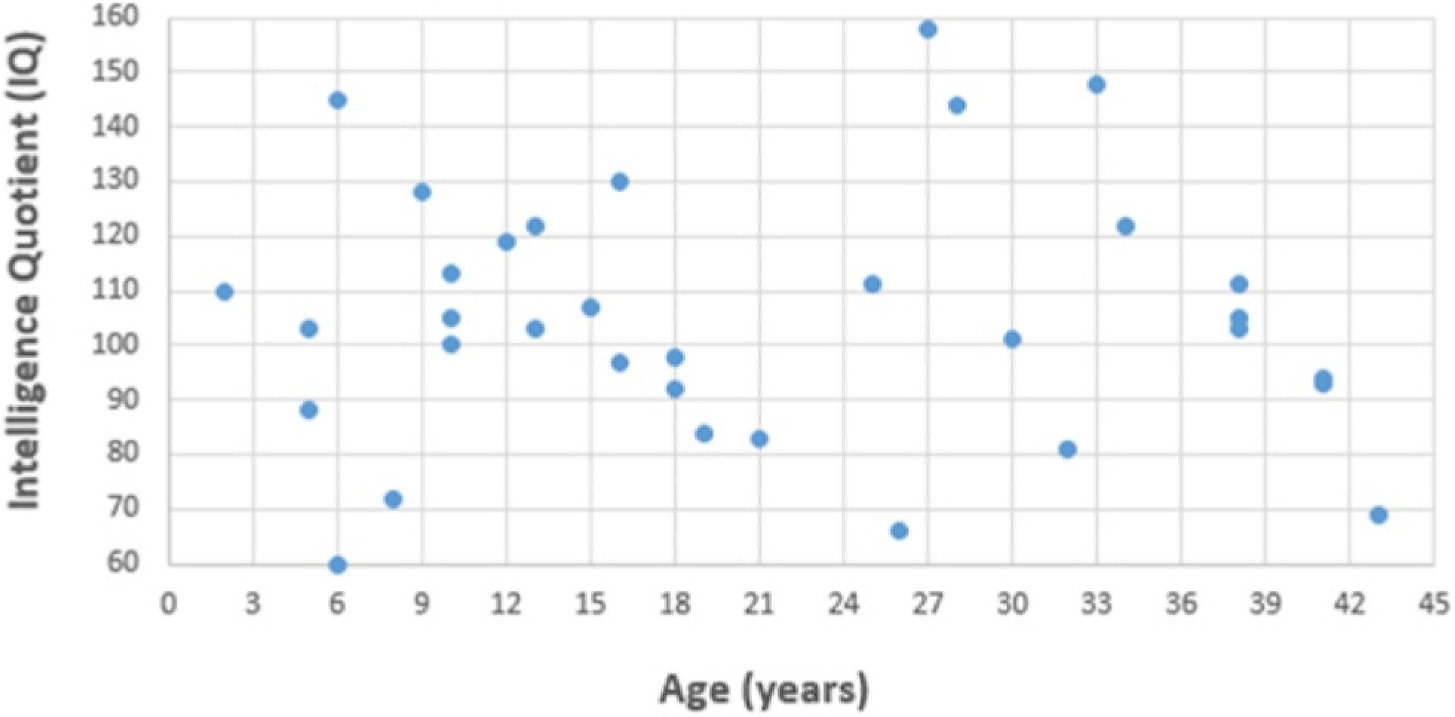
The formula sheet states that the formula for volume of a cylinder is $V = \pi r^2 h$ and $\pi \approx 3.14$.
To determine the radius of the cylinder, substitute the known values for volume and height into the volume formula and solve for r.

Volume of a cylinder formula	$V = \pi r^2 h$
Identify the known dimensions of the cylinder.	$h = 6 \text{ cm}$ $V = 2{,}280 \text{ cm}^3$ $\pi \approx 3.14$

Substitute the given dimensions of the cylinder into the volume formula.	$2{,}280 \approx (3.14)(r)^2(6)$
Multiply, divide, then take the square root of both sides to solve for h.	$2{,}280 \approx 18.84r^2$ $\frac{2{,}280}{18.84} \approx \frac{18.84r^2}{18.84}$ $121.02 \approx r^2$ $r^2 \approx 121$ $\sqrt{r^2} \approx \sqrt{121}$ $r \approx 11$
The length of the radius is approximately 11 cm.	

The scatterplot represents the relationship between IQ and age.

Which of the following statements is **true** about the relationship between IQ and age?



Ⓐ Age and IQ are positively correlated.

Ⓑ Age and IQ are negatively correlated.

Ⓒ There is no correlation between age and IQ.

Ⓓ Age has a very large effect on IQ.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Correlation occurs between two variables when a trend (positive or negative) is observed.

In this scatterplot, as age increases IQ does not seem to trend positively or negatively. Based on the scatterplot, there is no observable correlation between age and IQ.	

The volume of a soccer ball is approximately $\frac{256\pi}{3}\text{ in.}^3$ Determine the approximate surface area of the soccer ball. Express the answer in terms of π.

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.

- A $56\pi\text{ in.}^2$
- B $64\pi\text{ in.}^2$
- C $81\pi\text{ in.}^2$
- D $100\pi\text{ in.}^2$

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

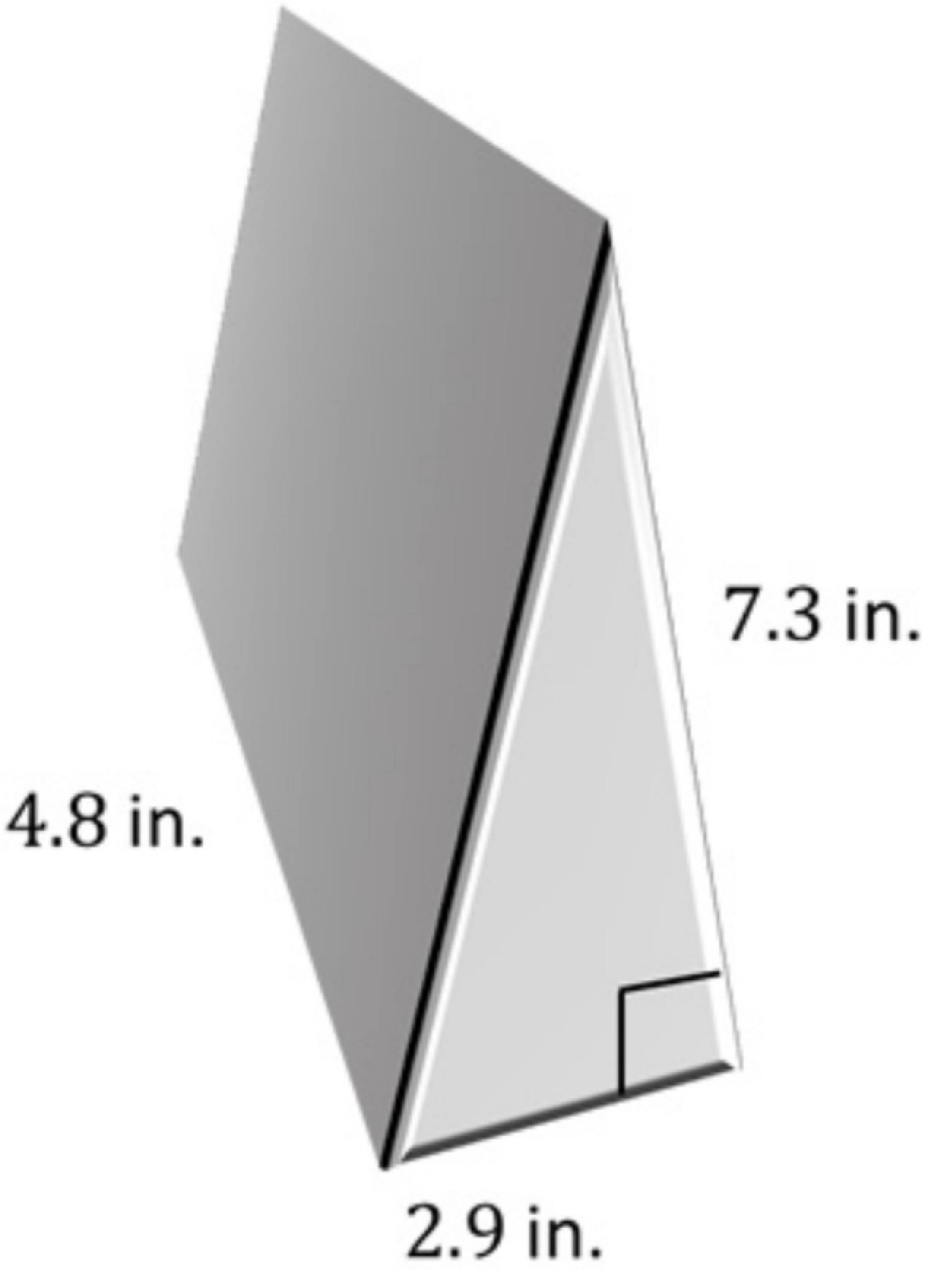
The volume of a sphere is given on the formula sheet as $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$. The surface area of a sphere is given on the formula sheet as $SA = 4\pi r^2$.

Volume of sphere	$V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
Identify the dimensions from the problem.	$V = \frac{256\pi}{3}\ \text{in.}^3$
Substitute the given dimensions into the volume formula.	$\frac{256\pi}{3} = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$
Multiply both sides by 3.	$(256\pi)\frac{3}{3} = \frac{3}{3}(4\pi r^3)$ $256\pi = 4\pi r^3$

Divide both sides by 4π.	$\frac{256\pi}{4\pi} = \frac{4\pi r^3}{4\pi}$ $64 = r^3$
Take the cube root of both sides.	$\sqrt[3]{64} = \sqrt[3]{r^3}$ $\sqrt[3]{4 \cdot 4 \cdot 4} = \sqrt{r \cdot r \cdot r}$ $4 = r$ $r = 4$
Surface area of sphere	$SA = 4\pi r^2$
Substitute the given dimensions into the surface area formula.	$SA = 4\pi(4)^2$
Square 4.	$SA = 4\pi(4)(4)$ $SA = 4\pi(16)$
Multiply 16 by 4.	$SA = 64\pi$

Determine the volume of the right prism. Round the answer to the nearest whole number, if necessary.

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.



Ⓐ 15 in.^3

Ⓑ 51 in.^3

Ⓒ 84 in.^3

Ⓓ 102 in.^3

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

The formula sheet states that the formula for volume of a right prism is $V = Bh$, where $B = \text{base area}$ and the formula for the area of a right triangle is $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$.

Base area formula for a triangle	$B = \frac{1}{2}bh$
Identify the known base area dimensions.	$b = 2.9 \text{ in.}$ $h = 7.3 \text{ in.}$
Multiply to solve for B.	$B = \frac{1}{2}(2.9)(7.3)$ $B = 10.585 \text{ in.}^2$
Volume formula for a right prism	$V = Bh$

Identify the right prism's height.	$h = 4.8 \text{ in.}$
Multiply to solve for V.	$V = (10.585)(4.8)$ $V = 50.808$ $V \approx 51$
The volume of the right prism is approximately 51 in.^3	

Gregg is making his six-digit bank account PIN. If the PIN can only be numbers on a traditional keypad and the numbers cannot be repeated, how many total PINs are possible?

A 6

B 60

C 46,656

D 151,200

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

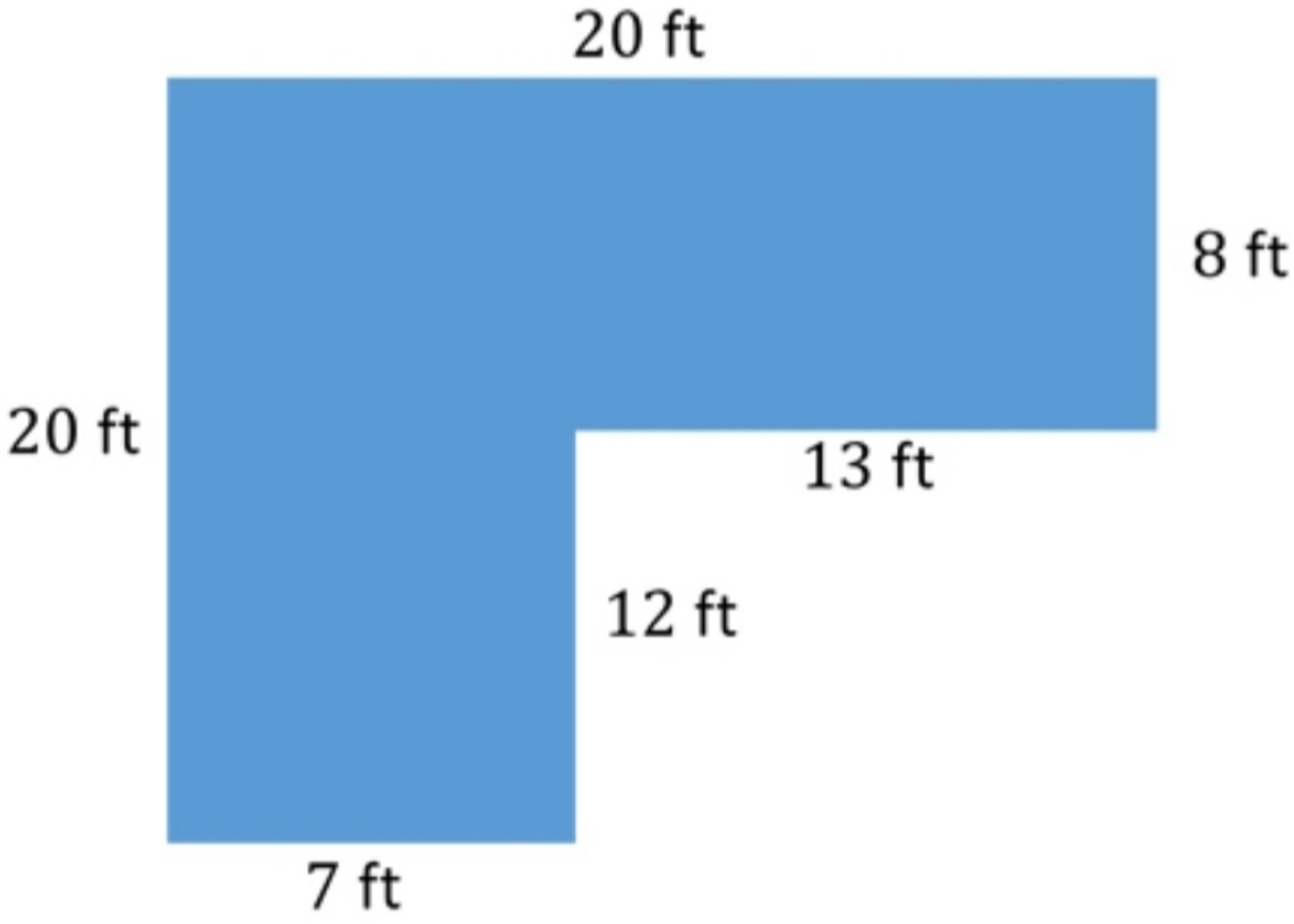
A permutation is the number of ways objects or items can be chosen from a group when order is important. In a PIN, order is important.

The permutation formula	$P = \dfrac{n!}{(n-r)!}$
Determine the total number of items (numbers) in the group, n, and the total number of items (numbers) selected, r.	$n = 10$ $r = 6$
Apply the permutation formula.	$P = \dfrac{10!}{(10-6)!}$

Simplify.	$P = \frac{10!}{4!}$
Recognize that within the numerator and denominator there are many matching factors. Any value divided by itself equals 1.	$P = \frac{(10)(9)(8)(7)(6)(5)(4)(3)}{(4)(3)(2)(1)}$
So the calculation can be performed as follows:	$P = \frac{(10)(9)(8)(7)(6)(5)\cancel{(4)}\cancel{(3)}}{\cancel{(4)}\cancel{(3)}}$ $P = \frac{(10)(9)(8)(7)(6)(5)}{1}$ $P = 151{,}200$
$151{,}200$ total PINs are possible.	

What is the perimeter of the figure shown?

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.


20 ft
8 ft
20 ft
13 ft
12 ft
7 ft

Ⓐ 72 ft

Ⓑ 80 ft

Ⓒ 95 ft

Ⓓ 244 ft

The correct answer is B.

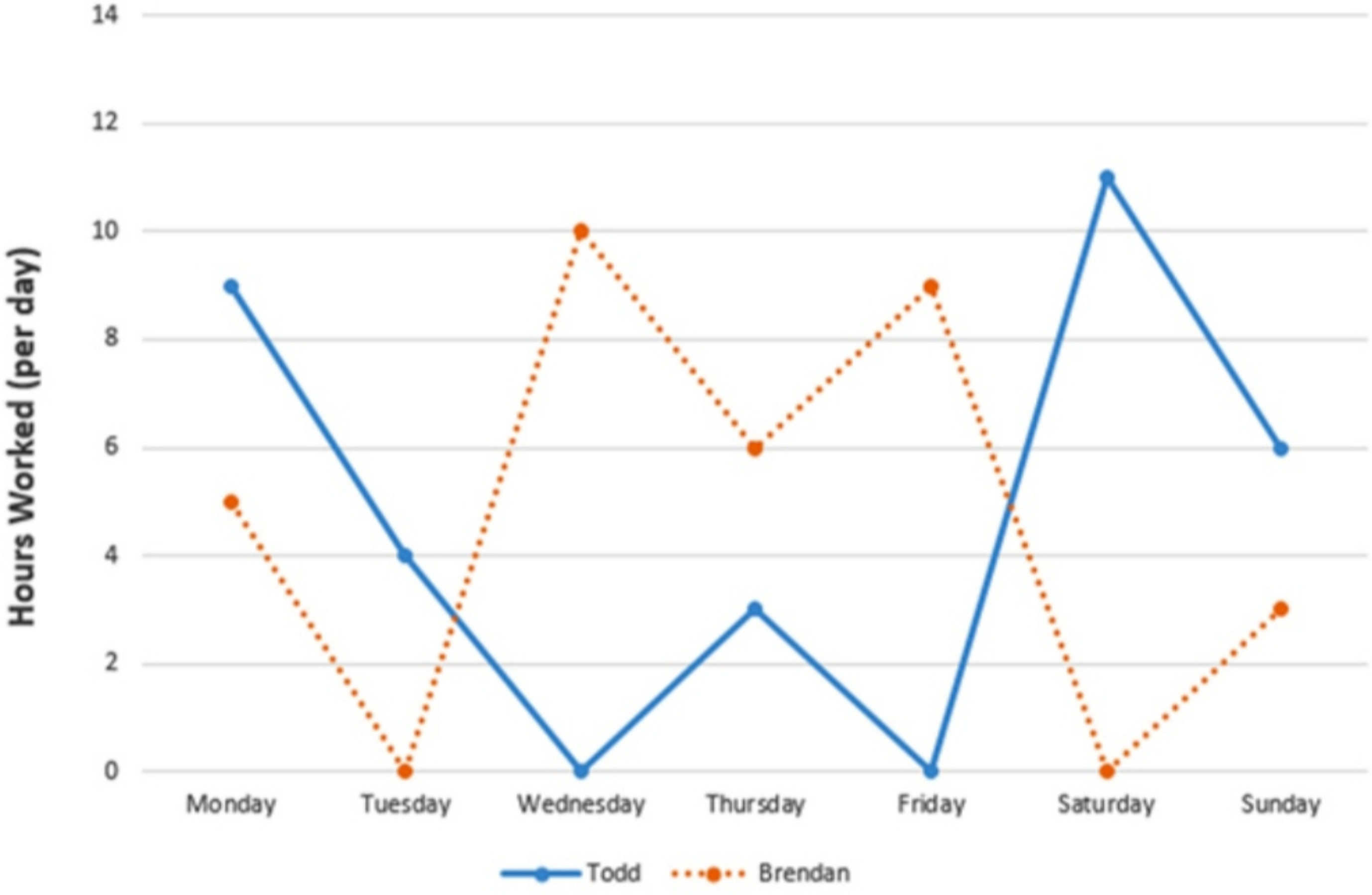
Explanation:

To determine the perimeter of a composite figure, add the lengths of all of the exterior sides. Here, there are six sides to add.

Perimeter formula	$P = s_1 + s_2 + s_3 + s_4 + s_5 + s$
Identify the known dimensions.	$s_1 = 20 \text{ ft}$ $s_2 = 7 \text{ ft}$ $s_3 = 12 \text{ ft}$ $s_4 = 13 \text{ ft}$ $s_5 = 8 \text{ ft}$ $s_6 = 20 \text{ ft}$
Substitute the given dimensions of the figure into the perimeter formula.	$P = 20 + 7 + 12 + 13 + 8 + 2$
The figure has a perimeter of 80 ft.	

Todd and Brendan are both employees at a local fast-food restaurant. The scatterplot shows the number of hours worked per day this past week for both Todd and Brendan.

Overtime is awarded daily, if an employee works more than eight hours in one day. Who worked **more** overtime?



Ⓐ Todd worked more overtime.

Ⓑ Brendan worked more overtime.

Ⓒ Todd and Brendan worked the same amount of overtime.

Ⓓ There is not enough information to determine how many hours of overtime Todd and Brendan worked.

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

To find who worked more overtime hours, find how many days each employee worked over 8 hours. Subtract 8 from the daily hours for daily overtime hours. Add each day’s overtime hours for weekly overtime totals. Compare these two totals.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="2">Identify the number of hours worked per day for Todd and Brendan.</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Todd</u>

Monday = 9 hours
Tuesday = 4 hours
Wednesday = 0 hours
Thursday = 3 hours
Friday = 0 hours
Saturday = 11 hours
Sunday = 6 hours</td><td><u>Brendan</u>

Monday = 5 hours
Tuesday = 0 hours
Wednesday = 10 hours
Thursday = 6 hours
Friday = 9 hours
Saturday = 0 hours
Sunday = 3 hours</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Identify the days where overtime occurred.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Monday = 9 hours
Saturday = 11 hours</td><td>Wednesday = 10 hours
Friday = 9 hours</td></tr>
<tr><td><u>Todd</u>

Total Overtime = $(9-8)+(11-8)$
Total Overtime = $1+3=4$ hours</td><td><u>Brendan</u>

Total Overtime = $(10-8)+(9-8)$
Total Overtime = $2+1=3$ hours</td></tr>
</table>

A right prism with a triangular base has a volume of 245 in.^3 The right prism is 7 in. tall. The triangular base of the prism has a height of 5 in.

What is the base length of the triangular base of the right prism? Round the answer to the nearest whole inch, if necessary.

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.

A 5 in.

B 7 in.

C 11 in.

D 14 in.

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

The formula sheet states that the formula for volume of a right prism is $V = Bh$, where $B = \text{base area}$ and the formula for the area of a right triangle is $A = \frac{1}{2}bh.$

To determine the base length of the triangle of a right prism given the height of the prism, the height of the base triangle, and the volume, use the volume formula and solve for b.

Volume formula for a right prism Use a capital H in the formula to show that it is a different height than the base's height (h).	$V = BH$
Base area formula for a triangle	$B = \frac{1}{2}bh$

Substitute in the base area formula into the volume formula.	$V = (\frac{1}{2})(b)(h)(H)$
Identify the known dimensions of the right prism.	$V = 245 \text{ in.}^3$ $H = 7 \text{ in.}$ $h = 5 \text{ in.}$
Substitute the given dimensions of the right prism into the volume formula.	$245 = (\frac{1}{2})(b)(5)(7)$ $245 = (17.5)(b)$
Multiply, then divide to solve for b.	$\frac{245}{17.5} = \frac{(17.5)b}{17.5}$ $14 = b$ $b = 14$
The triangular base has a base length of 14 in.	

A card is pulled from a fair deck of 52 cards. What is the probability it is a 10?

(A) $\frac{1}{52}$

(B) $\frac{1}{13}$

(C) $\frac{1}{4}$

(D) $\frac{1}{2}$

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

The probability is the likelihood that an event will occur.

Determine the sample space.	SS $= \{52 \text{ cards}\}$
Determine how many times the event occurs within the sample space.	A 10 occurs 4 times.
Find the probability.	$P = \frac{4}{52}$
Simplify.	$P = \frac{1}{13}$
The probability it is a 10 is $\frac{1}{13}$.	

The area of a trapezoid is $2{,}800\ \text{ft}^2$. The lengths of the bases are $30\ \text{ft}$ and $40\ \text{ft}$.

What is the height of the trapezoid?

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.

Ⓐ $15\ \text{ft}$

Ⓑ $35\ \text{ft}$

Ⓒ $70\ \text{ft}$

Ⓓ $80\ \text{ft}$

The correct answer is D.

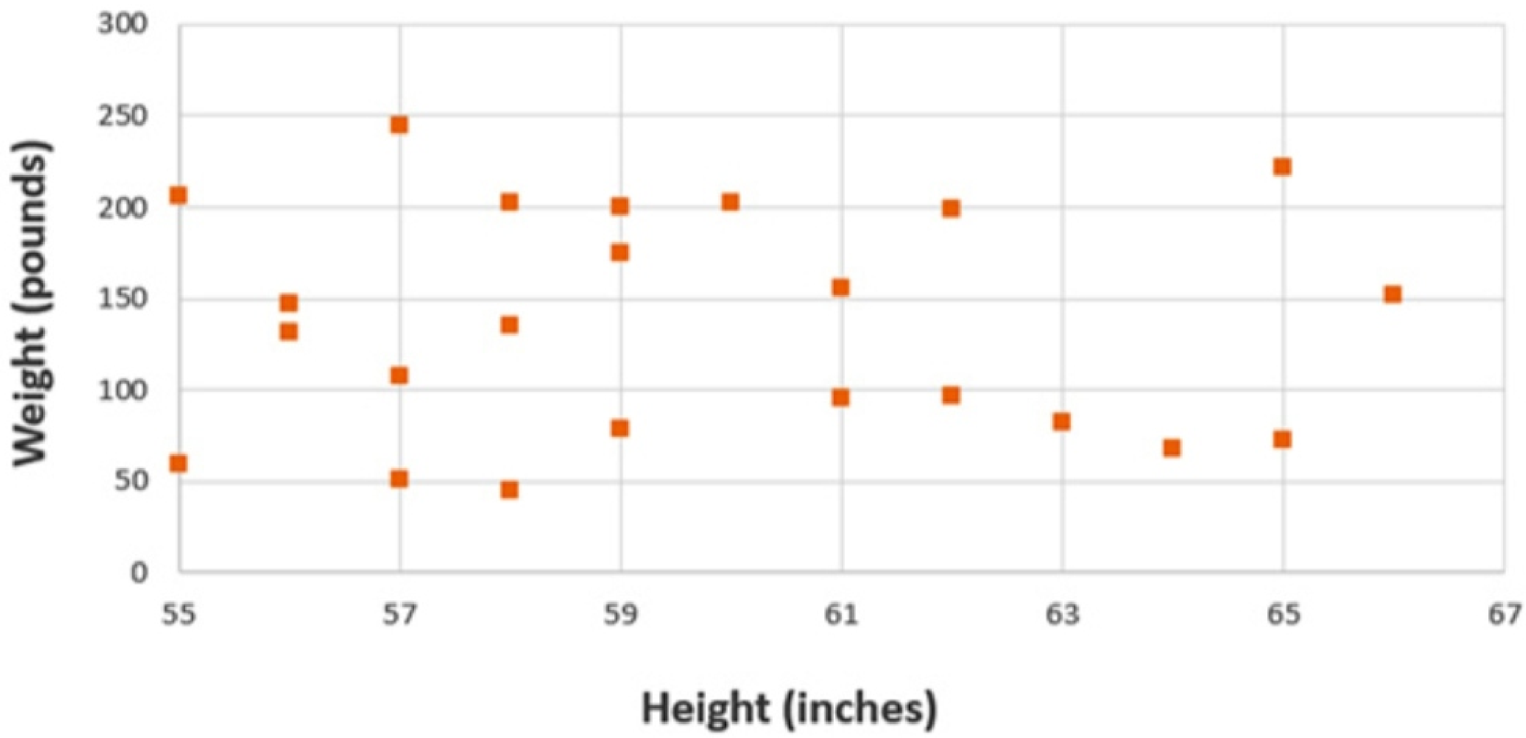
Explanation:

The formula sheet states the area of a parallelogram can be found using the formula $A = \frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2)$.

Area formula	$A = \frac{1}{2}h(b_1 + b_2)$
Determine the dimensions of the given polygon.	$b_1 = 30 \text{ ft}$ $b_2 = 40 \text{ ft}$ $A = 2{,}800 \text{ ft}^2$
Substitute the dimensions into the formula and solve.	$2{,}800 = \frac{1}{2}h(30 + 40)$ $2{,}800 = \frac{1}{2}(70)h$ $2{,}800 = 35h$ $\frac{2{,}800}{35} = \frac{35h}{35}$
	$80 \text{ ft} = h$

The scatterplot represents the relationship between weight and height.

Are height and weight correlated in the scatterplot?



Ⓐ Yes. They are positively correlated.

Ⓑ Yes. They are negatively correlated.

Ⓒ No. There is no correlation.

Ⓓ There is not enough information to tell.

The correct answer is C.

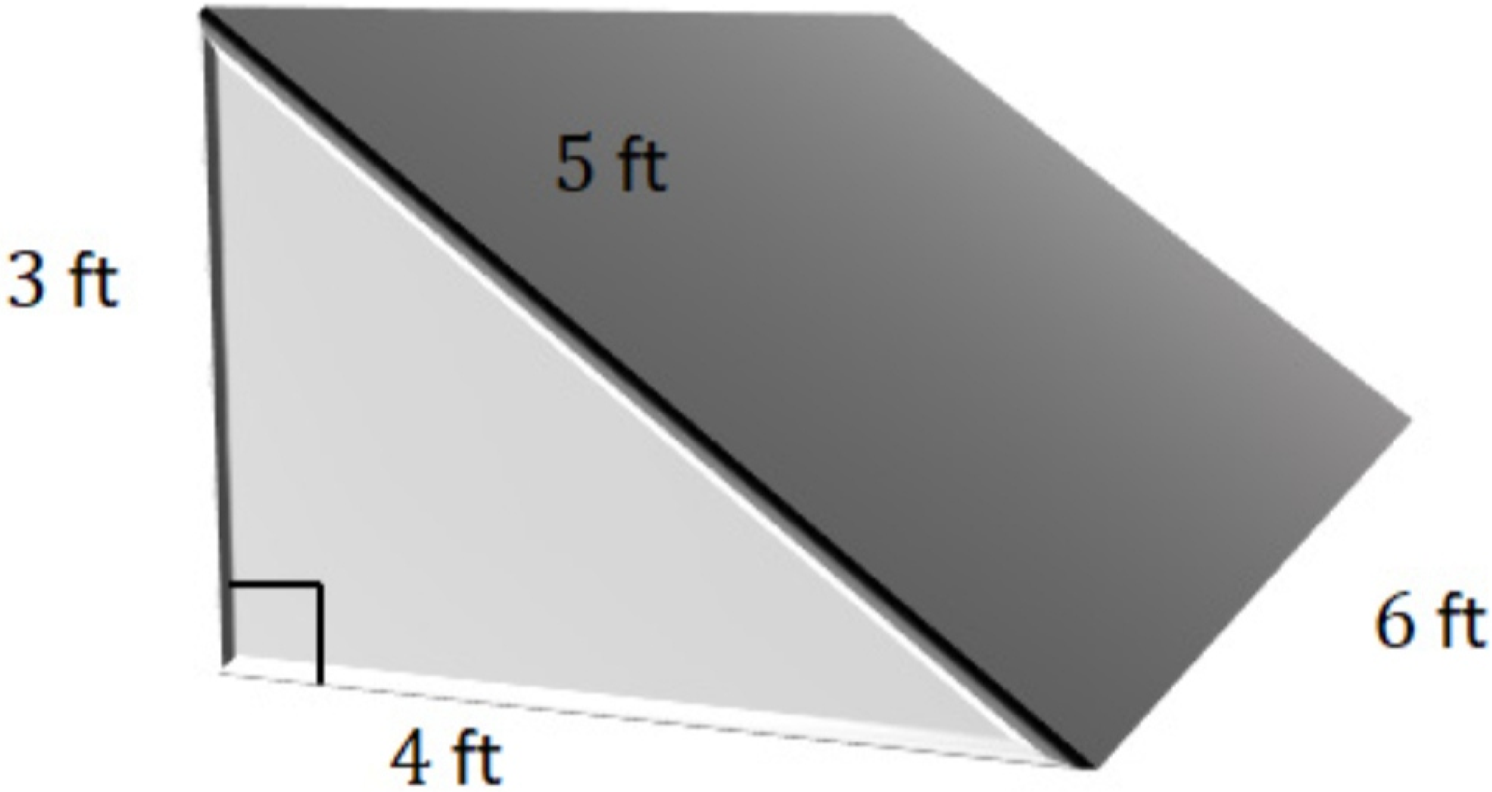
Explanation:

Correlation occurs between two variables when a trend (positive or negative) is observed.

In this scatterplot as height increases, there does not seem to be a trend, either positive or negative, in weight. This means there is no observable correlation.	

Determine the surface area.

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.


5 ft
3 ft
6 ft
4 ft

Ⓐ $18\ \text{ft}^2$

Ⓑ $36\ \text{ft}^2$

Ⓒ $84\ \text{ft}^2$

Ⓓ $360\ \text{ft}^2$

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

The formula sheet states that the formula for the surface area of a right prism is $SA = ph + 2B$, where $B = \text{base area}$, the formula for the area of a right triangle is $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$, and the formula for the perimeter of a triangle is $p = s_1 + s_2 + s_3$.

Base area formula for a triangle	$B = \frac{1}{2}bh$
Identify the known base area dimensions.	$b = 4 \text{ ft}$ $h = 3 \text{ ft}$
Multiply to solve for B.	$B = \frac{1}{2}(4)(3)$ $B = 6 \text{ ft}^2$

for a triangle formula	$p = s_1 + s_2 + s_3$
Identify the known perimeter dimensions.	$s_1 = 4 \text{ ft}$ $s_2 = 3 \text{ ft}$ $s_3 = 5 \text{ ft}$
Add to solve for p.	$p = 4 + 3 + 5$ $p = 12 \text{ ft}$
Surface area formula for a right prism	$SA = ph + 2B$
Identify the right prism’s height.	$h = 6 \text{ ft}$
Multiply, then add to solve for SA.	$SA = (12)(6) + (2)(6)$ $SA = 72 + 12$ $SA = 84$
The surface area of the right prism is 84 ft^2.	

A theater director needs to cast three male roles in the school play, with each having different lines. If ten students audition for these parts, how many different ways are there for the director to cast these roles?

○ A 3

○ B 30

○ C 120

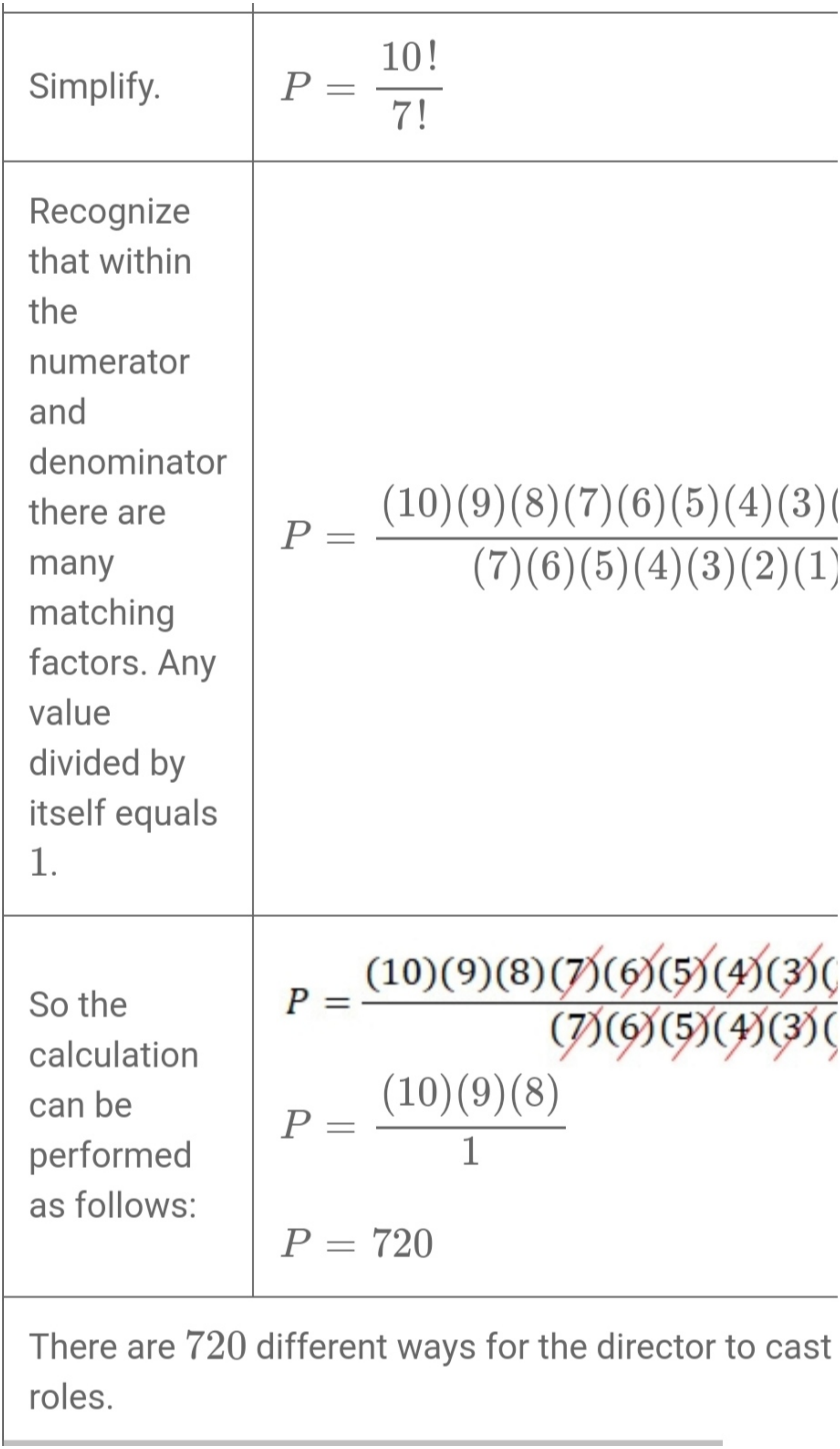
○ D 720

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

A permutation is the number of ways objects or items can be chosen from a group when order is important. In a cast where each person has individual lines, casting order is important.

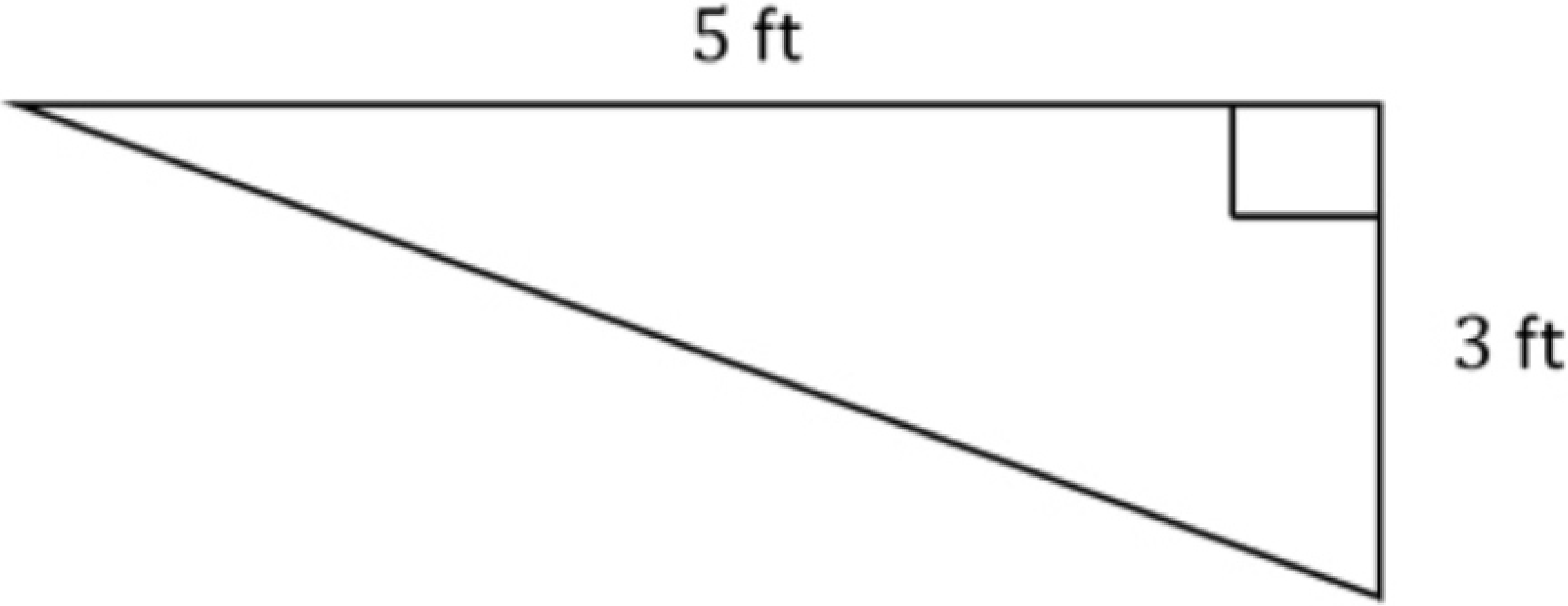
The permutation formula	$P = \dfrac{n!}{(n-r)!}$
Determine the total number of items (people) in the group, n, and the total number of items (people) selected, r.	$n = 10$ $r = 3$
Apply the permutation formula.	$P = \dfrac{10!}{(10-3)!}$



Simplify.	$P = \frac{10!}{7!}$
Recognize that within the numerator and denominator there are many matching factors. Any value divided by itself equals 1.	$P = \frac{(10)(9)(8)(7)(6)(5)(4)(3)(}{(7)(6)(5)(4)(3)(2)(1)}$
So the calculation can be performed as follows:	$P = \frac{(10)(9)(8)\cancel{(7)}\cancel{(6)}\cancel{(5)}\cancel{(4)}\cancel{(3)}(}{\cancel{(7)}\cancel{(6)}\cancel{(5)}\cancel{(4)}\cancel{(3)}(}$ $P = \frac{(10)(9)(8)}{1}$ $P = 720$
There are 720 different ways for the director to cast roles.	

The length of the missing side is between what two integers?

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.



Ⓐ 5 and 6 ft

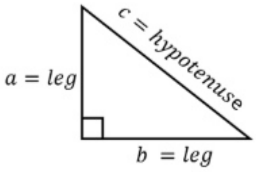
Ⓑ 6 and 7 ft

Ⓒ 7 and 8 ft

Ⓓ 8 and 9 ft

The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

The Pythagorean theorem is used to find the missing side of a right triangle. The formula for the Pythagorean theorem is $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.	

The Pythagorean theorem	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
Identify the known dimensions.	$a = 3 \text{ ft}$ $b = 5 \text{ ft}$
Substitute the given dimensions of the triangle into the Pythagorean theorem.	$(3)^2 + (5)^2 = (c)^2$

Solve for the missing side (hypotenuse). Square root each side of the equation. Square rooting and squaring a value at the same time simplify to the original value. $\sqrt{c^2} = c$	$9 + 25 = c^2$ $34 = c^2$ $c = \sqrt{34}$
Approximate the square root using perfect squares as reference points.	$5 = \sqrt{25}$ $6 = \sqrt{36}$

points.	
The length of the missing side is $\sqrt{34}$ ft. This value is between 5 and 6 ft.	$\sqrt{25} < \sqrt{34} < \sqrt{36}$ $5 < \sqrt{34} < 6$

Charity walks from her house to school every morning. To get to school, she walks 6 blocks north down 42nd Street and then 7 blocks west down Westmoreland Avenue.

If she could walk directly from her house to school approximately how far would she have to walk?

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.

○ A 6 and 7 blocks

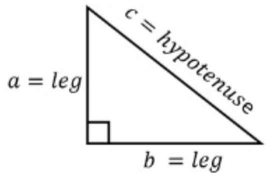
○ B 7 and 8 blocks

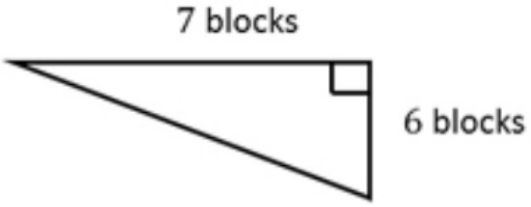
○ C 8 and 9 blocks

○ D 9 and 10 blocks

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

The Pythagorean theorem is used to find the missing side of a right triangle. The formula for the Pythagorean theorem is $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$.	 c = hypotenuse a = leg b = leg

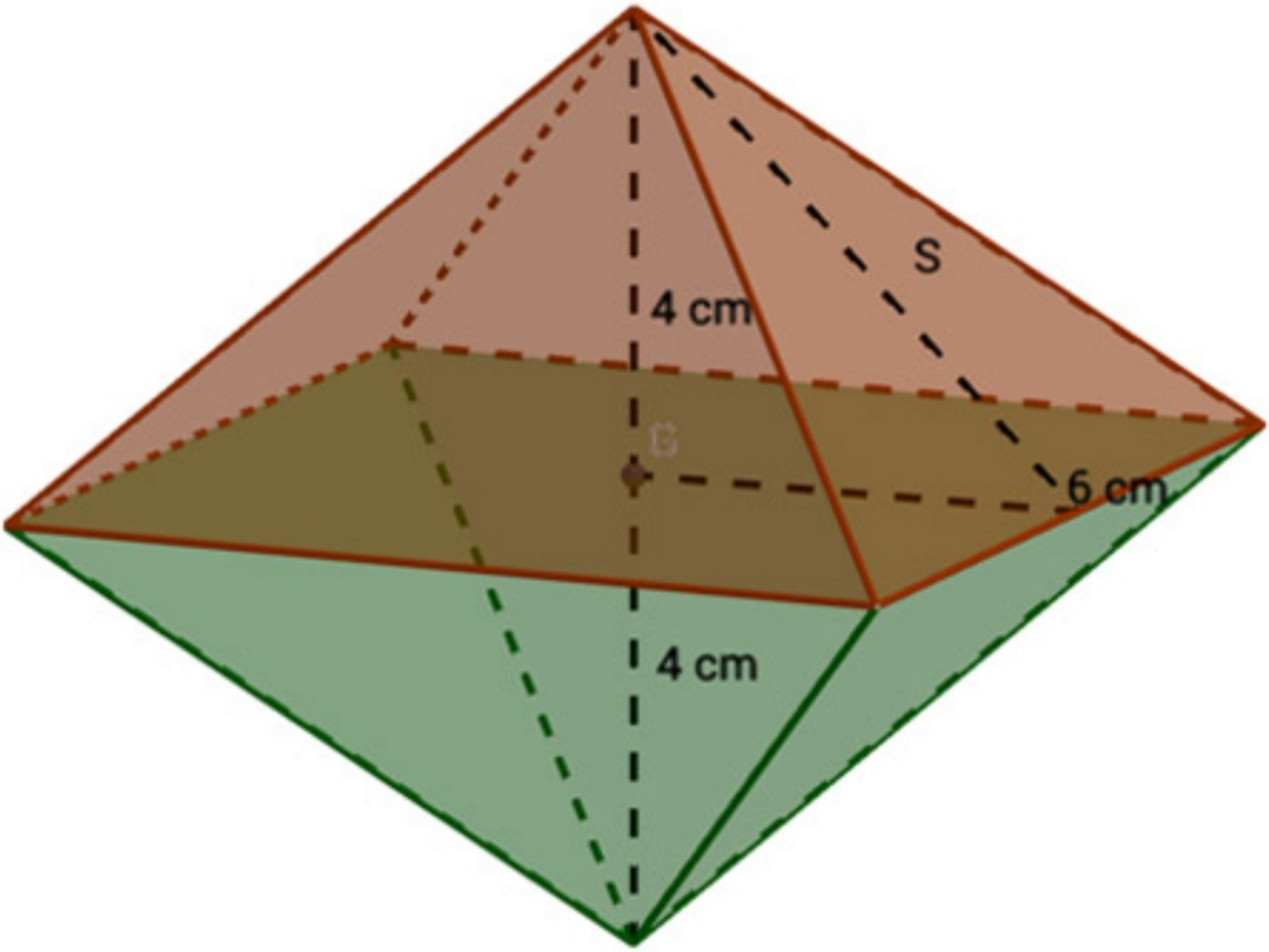
Draw a diagram.	 7 blocks 6 blocks
Use the Pythagorean theorem.	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$
Identify the known dimensions.	$a = 6$ blocks $b = 7$ blocks

Substitute the given dimensions of the triangle into the Pythagorean theorem.	$(6)^2 + (7)^2 = (c)^2$
Solve for the missing side (hypotenuse). Square root each side of the equation. Square rooting and squaring a value at the same time simplify to the original value. $\sqrt{c^2} = c$	$36 + 49 = c^2$ $85 = c^2$ $c = \sqrt{85}$

Approximate the square root using perfect squares as reference points.	$9 = \sqrt{81}$ $10 = \sqrt{100}$
The length of the missing side is $\sqrt{85}$ blocks. This value is between 9 and 10 blocks.	$\sqrt{81} < \sqrt{85} < \sqrt{100}$ $9 < \sqrt{85} < 10$

A gem is cut in the shape of two square pyramids that are joined at their base. The length of each side of the base is $6\ \mathrm{cm}$ and the height of each pyramid is $4\ \mathrm{cm}$. Determine the surface area of the composite solid.

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.



A $72\ \mathrm{cm}^2$

B $87\ \mathrm{cm}^2$

C $103\ \mathrm{cm}^2$

D $120\ \mathrm{cm}^2$

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

The surface area of a pyramid is given on the formula sheet as $SA = \frac{1}{2}ps + B$.

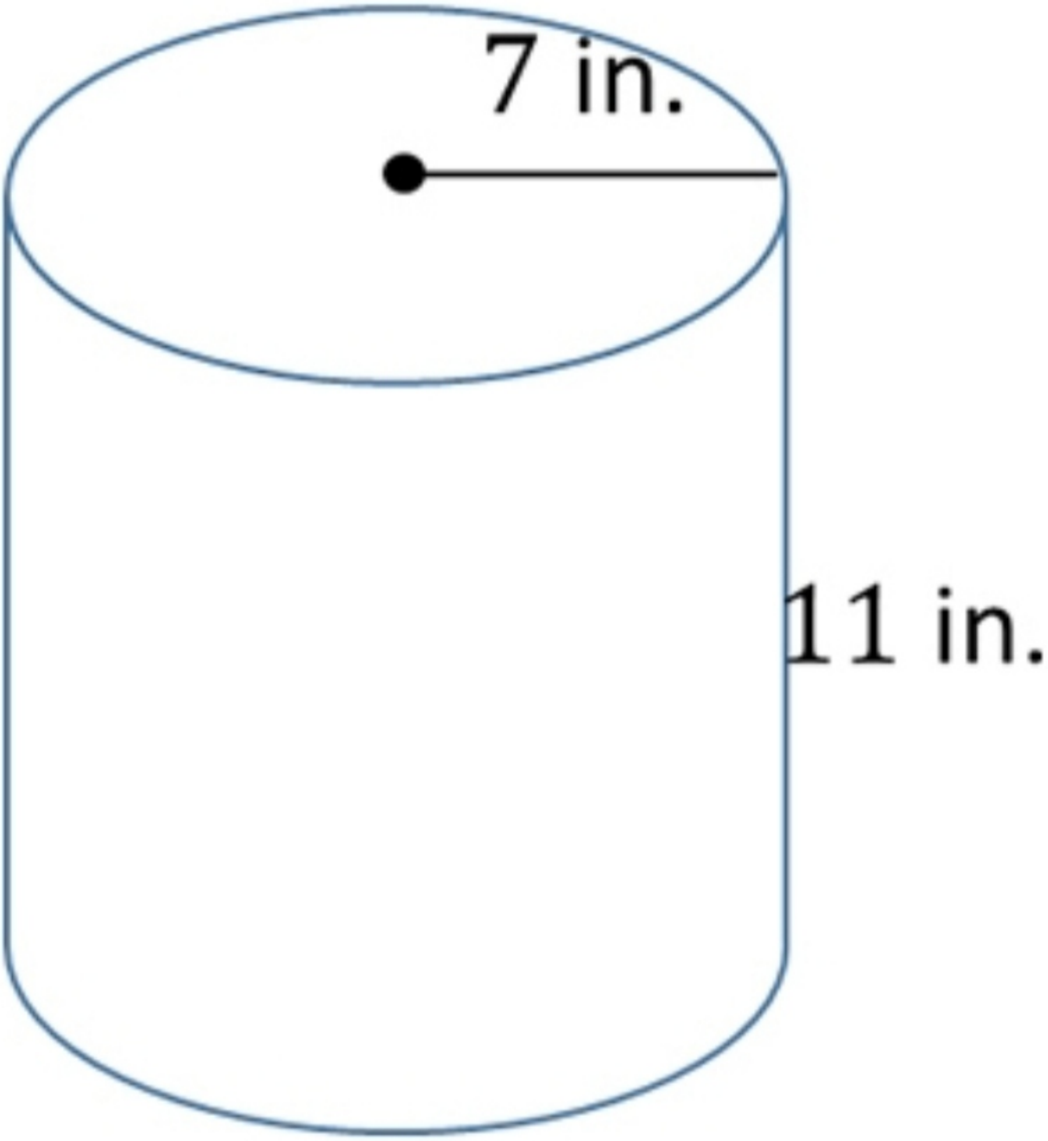
Surface area of pyramid	$SA = \frac{1}{2}ps + B$
Identify the given dimensions from the problem. $B = 0$ for this problem. The surface area is the lateral faces only.	$B = 0$ $h = 4$ $p = 4 \cdot \text{ side}$ $\text{side } = 6$ $p = 4(6)$ $p = 24$

Use Pythagorean theorem to determine length of the slant height of the pyramids.	$a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ $a = 3$ $b = 4$ $c = s$
Substitute given dimensions into the Pythagorean theorem. Square 3 and 4. Take the square root of each side of the equation. s is positive.	$3^2 + 4^2 = s^2$ $(3)(3) + (4)(4) = s^2$ $9 + 16 = s^2$ $s^2 = 25$ $s = \pm\sqrt{25}$ $s = 5$

Substitute given dimensions into the surface area formula. Divide 24 by 2. Multiply 12 by 5.	$SA = \frac{1}{2}(24)(5)$ $SA = 12(5)$ $SA = 60 \text{ cm}^2$
The surface area of the gem is two times the surface area of pyramid without the bases of each pyramid. The surface area of the gem is 120 cm^2.	$SA = 2(60)$ $SA = 120$

Determine the approximate volume of the cylinder. Round the answer to the nearest whole cubic inch. Use $\pi \approx 3.14$.

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.



Ⓐ 77 in.^3

Ⓑ 791 in.^3

Ⓒ 847 in.^3

Ⓓ $1{,}692 \text{ in.}^3$

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

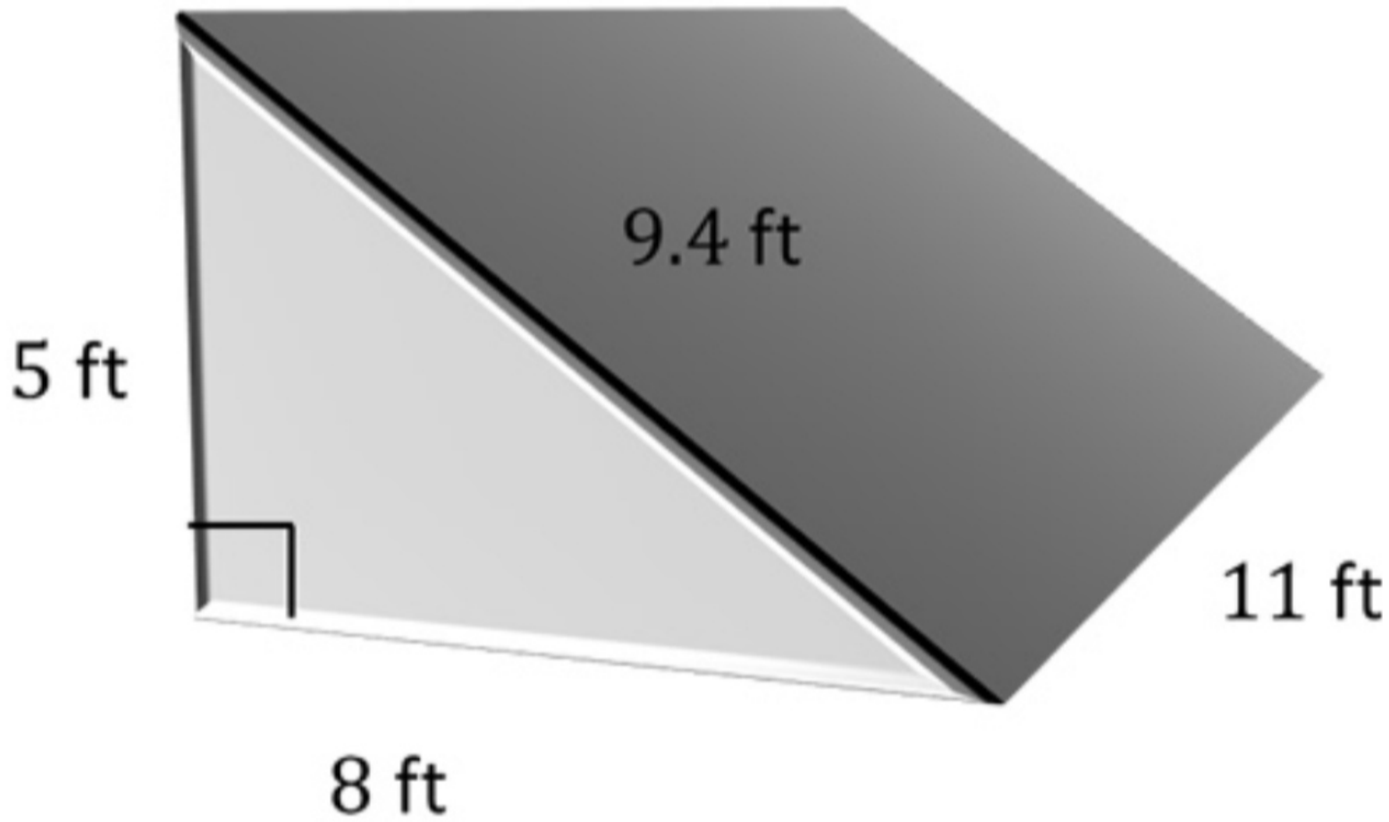
The formula sheet states that the formula for volume of a cylinder is $V = \pi r^2 h$ and $\pi \approx 3.14$.

Volume of a cylinder formula	$V = \pi r^2 h$
Identify the known dimensions of the cylinder.	$r = 7 \text{ in.}$ $h = 11 \text{ in.}$ $\pi \approx 3.14$
Substitute the given dimensions of the cylinder into the volume formula.	$V \approx (3.14)(7)^2(11)$

Multiply to solve for V .	$V \approx (3.14)(49)(11)$ $V \approx 1{,}692.46$ $V \approx 1{,}692$
The volume of the cylinder is approximately $1{,}692 \text{ in.}^3$	

Determine the surface area of the right prism. Round the answer to the nearest whole number, if necessary.

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.



Ⓐ $33\ \text{ft}^2$

Ⓑ $286\ \text{ft}^2$

Ⓒ $572\ \text{ft}^2$

Ⓓ $4{,}136\ \text{ft}^2$

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

The formula sheet states that the formula for the surface area of a right prism is $SA = ph + 2B$, where $B = \text{base area}$, the formula for the area of a right triangle is $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$, and the formula for the perimeter of a triangle is $p = s_1 + s_2 + s_3$.

Base area formula for a triangle	$B = \frac{1}{2}bh$
Identify the known base area dimensions.	$b = 8 \text{ ft}$ $h = 5 \text{ ft}$
Multiply to solve for B.	$B = \frac{1}{2}(8)(5)$ $B = 20 \text{ ft}^2$

for a triangle formula	$p = s_1 + s_2 + s_3$
Identify the known perimeter dimensions.	$s_1 = 8 \text{ ft}$ $s_2 = 5 \text{ ft}$ $s_3 = 9.4 \text{ ft}$
Add to solve for p.	$p = 8 + 5 + 9.4$ $p = 22.4 \text{ ft}$
Surface area formula for a right prism	$SA = ph + 2B$
Identify the right prism’s height.	$h = 11 \text{ ft}$
Multiply, then add to solve for SA.	$SA = (22.4)(11) + (2)(20)$ $SA = 246.4 + 40$ $SA = 286.4$ $SA \approx 286$
The surface area of the right prism is approximately 286 ft^2.	

The furthest distance of a carousel at the fair is about 12 yd from one side of the carousel to the other side.

Approximately how far is it around the carousel? Use $\pi \approx 3.14$.

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.

A 18.84 yd

B 37.68 yd

C 113.04 yd

D 452.16 yd

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

The formula sheet states the circumference of a circle can be found using the formula $C = 2\pi r$ or $C = \pi d$. Also given, $\pi \approx 3.14$.

Since the diameter of the circle is given, use the formula $C = \pi d$.

Circumference formula	$C = \pi d$
Determine the dimensions of the given circle. Use the decimal equivalent given for pi.	$d = 12 \text{ yd}$ $\pi \approx 3.14$
Substitute the dimensions into the formula. Simplify.	$C \approx 12(3.14) \text{ yd}$
	$C \approx 37.68 \text{ yd}$

The circumference of a circle is 180π m.

What is the length of the diameter of the circle?

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.

Ⓐ 4,050 m

Ⓑ 180 m

Ⓒ 90 m

Ⓓ 30 m

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

The formula sheet states the circumference of a circle can be found using the formula $C = 2\pi r$ or $C = \pi d$.

Since the question asks to determine the length of the diameter of the circle, use the formula $C = \pi d$.

Circumference formula	$C = \pi d$
Determine the dimensions of the given circle.	$C = 180\pi\ \mathrm{m}$
Substitute the dimensions into the formula.	$180\pi = \pi d$
Divide both sides of the equation by π.	$\frac{180\pi}{\pi} = \frac{\pi d}{\pi}$
Simplify.	$180 = d$ $d = 180\ \mathrm{m}$

The circumference of a circle is $72\pi\text{ m}$.

What is the length of the radius of the circle?

Hint: Use the formula sheet to determine the formula(s) needed to solve the problem.

Ⓐ 144 m

Ⓑ 72 m

Ⓒ 36 m

Ⓓ 18 m

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

The formula sheet states the circumference of a circle can be found using the formula $C = 2\pi r$ or $C = \pi d$.

Since the question asks to determine the length of the radius of the circle, use the formula $C = 2\pi r$.

Circumference formula	$C = 2\pi r$
Determine the dimensions of the given circle.	$C = 72\pi \text{ m}$
Substitute the dimensions into the formula.	$72\pi = 2\pi r$
Divide both sides of the equation by 2π.	$\frac{72\pi}{2\pi} = \frac{2\pi r}{2\pi}$
Simplify.	$36 = r$ $r = 36 \text{ m}$

A car is being driven at a constant rate. After $2\ \mathrm{hr}$ of traveling, it had traveled $90\ \mathrm{mi}$. After $4\ \mathrm{hr}$ of traveling, that same car had traveled $180\ \mathrm{mi}$.

Assuming a constant speed during both time periods, what is the speed of the car?

A $90\ \mathrm{mi/h}$

B $75\ \mathrm{mi/h}$

C $60\ \mathrm{mi/h}$

D $45\ \mathrm{mi/h}$

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

To find the speed of the car, divide the number of miles by the number of hours.

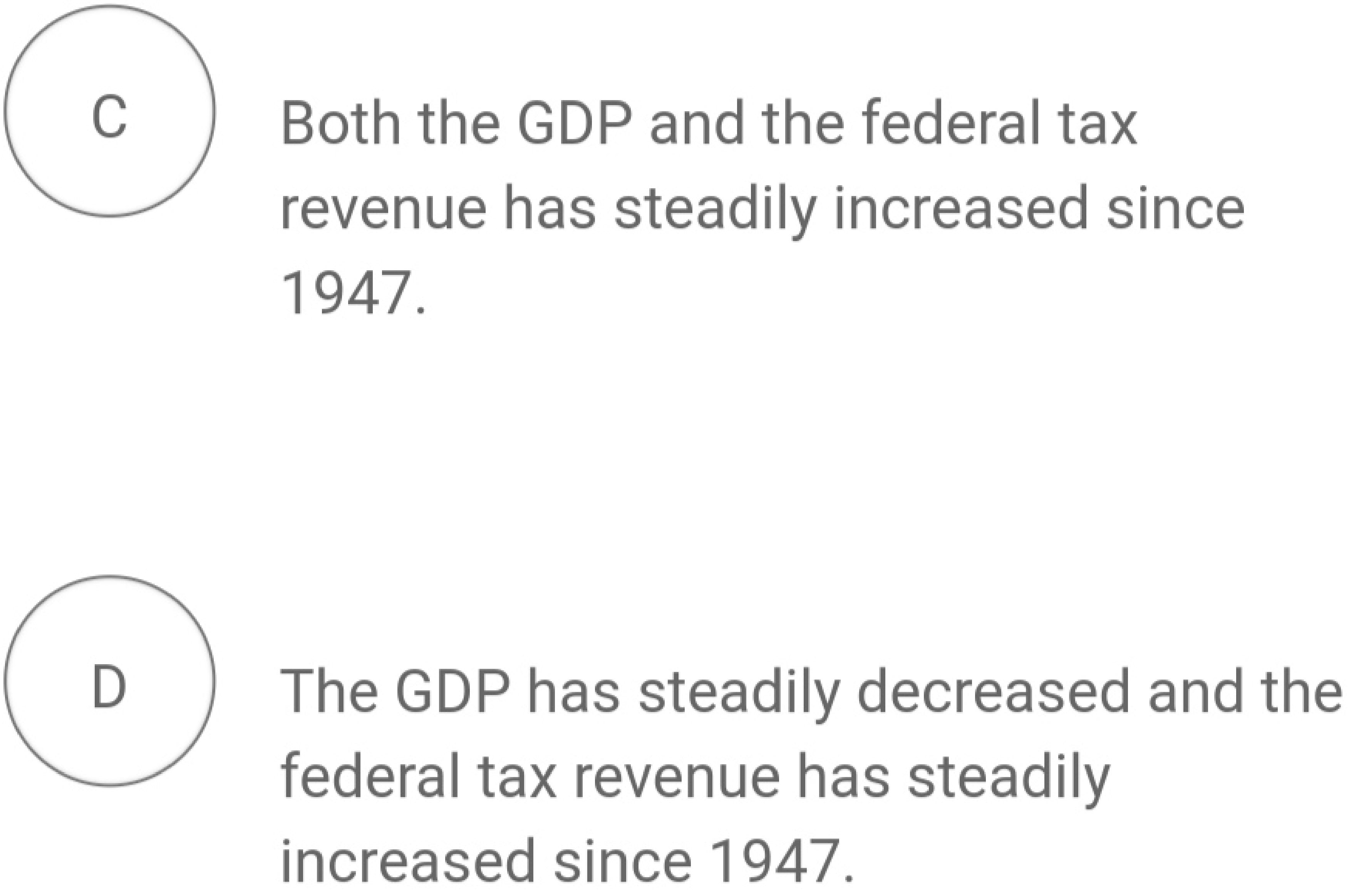
$$\text{speed} = \frac{90\ \text{mi} + 180\ \text{mi}}{2\ \text{hr} + 4\ \text{hr}} = \frac{270\ \text{mi}}{6\text{hr}} = 45\ \text{mph}$$

Which of the following **best** describes the relationship between the US economic growth (GDP) and federal tax revenue between 1947 and 2016?

Read Passage

A Both the GDP and federal tax revenue has steadily decreased since 1947.

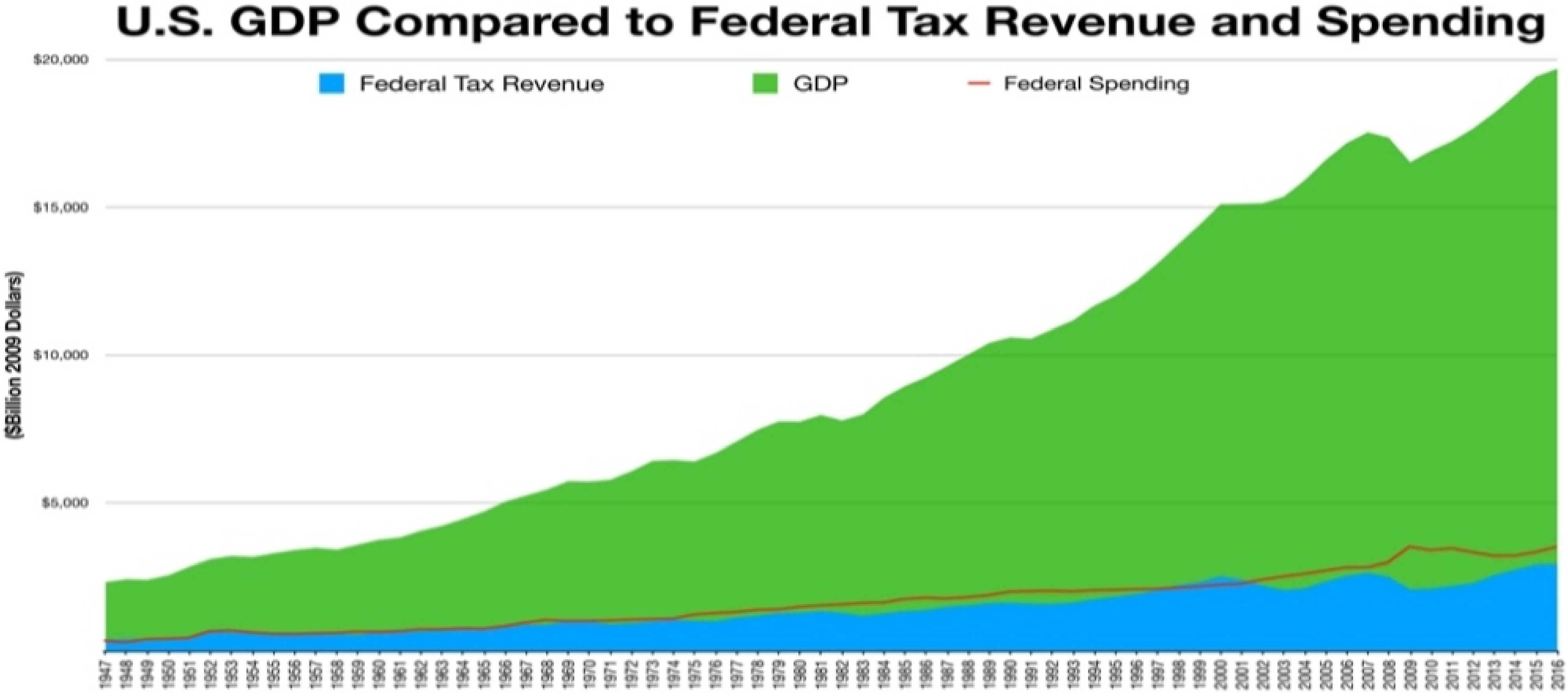
B The GDP has steadily increased and the federal tax revenue has steadily decreased since 1947.



○ C Both the GDP and the federal tax revenue has steadily increased since 1947.

○ D The GDP has steadily decreased and the federal tax revenue has steadily increased since 1947.

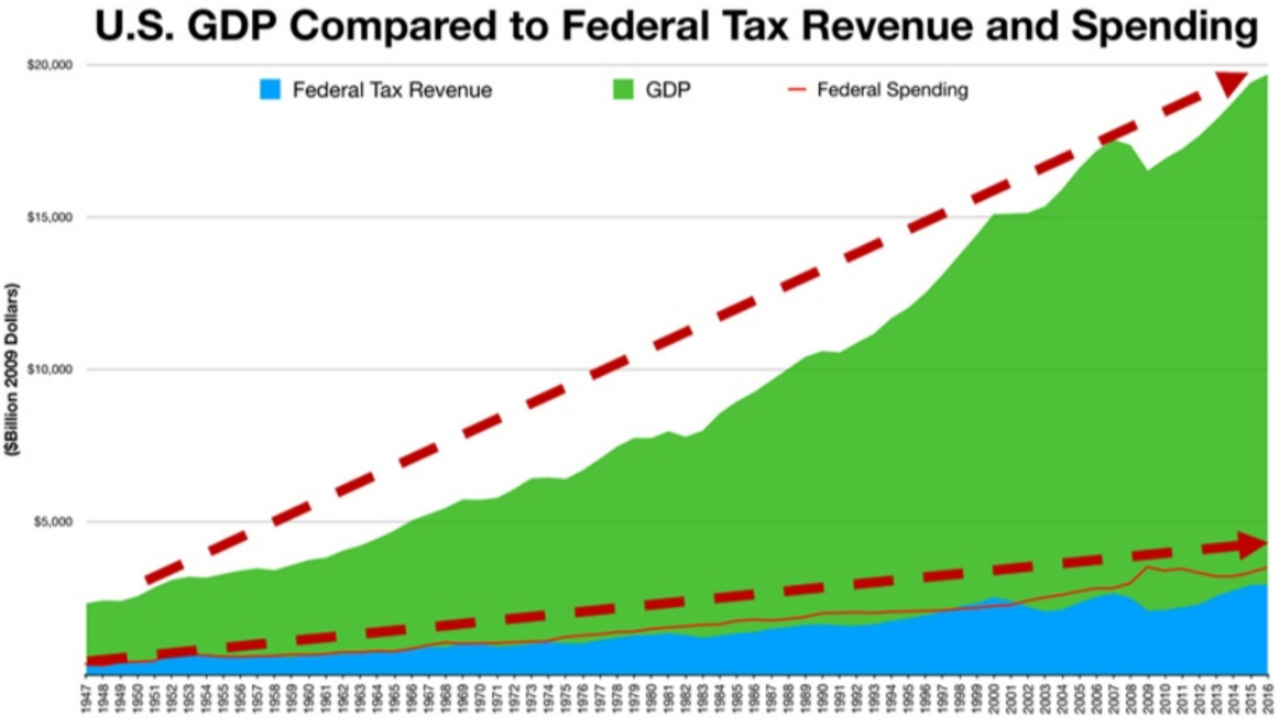
US GDP Compared to Federal Tax Revenue and Spending



The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

According to the graph, both the US GDP (green area) and federal tax revenue (blue area) has steadily increased since 1947. The percentage of federal tax revenue to GDP has remained somewhat constant over that time frame.



U.S. GDP Compared to Federal Tax Revenue and Spending

Based on the passage, which statement **best** describes the relationship between the Seven Years' War and the American Revolutionary War?

Read Passage >

A The Seven Years' War correlated to the American Revolutionary War in that they were both very expensive for Britain.

B The American Revolutionary War was, in part, caused by the financial difficulties Britain found itself in following the Seven Years' War.

Ⓒ The Seven Years’ War was wholly to blame for the American Revolutionary War.

Ⓓ There is no relationship between the Seven Years’ War and the American Revolution.

Causes of the American Revolutionary War: Disputed Control over Taxation

The close of the Seven Years' War in 1763 saw Great Britain triumphant in driving the Kingdom of France from North America, but heavily in debt. Britain's national debt at the end of the war had doubled to £130,000,000 and the annual cost of the British civil and military establishment in America in 1764 was £350,000, five times the cost of 15 years earlier. Their expenditure in the colonies was four times higher than the total taken in revenues, partly due to the policy of Salutary Neglect, whereby smuggling had been tacitly accepted in the colonies for more than a century. London, therefore, decided upon a more vigorous approach by clamping down on avoidance of customs duties and by passing a number of new taxes.

Parliament passed the Stamp Act in March 1765 which imposed direct taxes on the colonies for the first time. This was met with strong condemnation among American spokesmen, who argued that their rights as Englishmen meant that there could be "no taxation without representation"—that is, direct taxes could not be imposed upon them by Parliament because they had no representatives in Parliament. Civil resistance prevented the Act from being enforced, and boycotts were organized against British goods. Parliament repealed the Stamp Act as inexpedient but also passed the Declaratory Act, which stated that "the said colonies and plantations in America have been, are, and of right ought to be, subordinate unto, and dependent upon the imperial crown and parliament of Great Britain. "In 1767, Parliament passed the Townshend Act in order to demonstrate its supremacy. It imposed duties on various British goods exported to the colonies. The Americans quickly denounced this as illegal, since the intent of the act was to raise revenue and not to regulate trade."

In 1768, violence broke out in Boston over attempts to suppress smuggling, and 4,000 British troops were sent to occupy the city. Parliament threatened to try Massachusetts residents for treason in England. Far from being intimidated, the colonists formed new associations to boycott British goods. In March 1770, five colonists in Boston were killed by panicky soldiers in the Boston Massacre, sparking outrage. That same year, Parliament agreed to repeal all taxes except the one on tea, but the landing of this tea was resisted in all the colonies. The royal governor of Massachusetts refused to send back the tea ships in Boston, however, so Patriots destroyed the tea chests.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

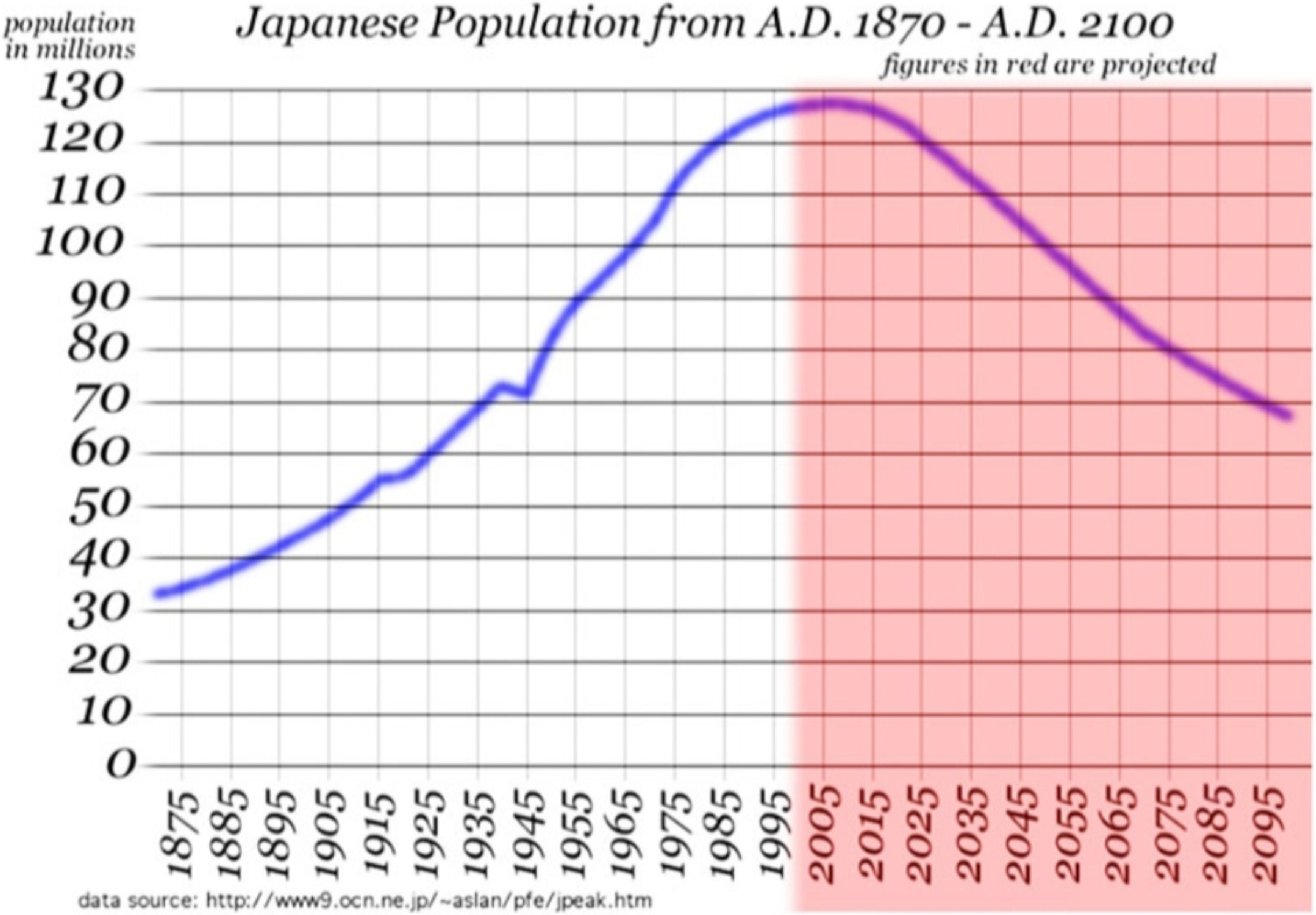
The Seven Years’ War left Britain heavily in dept. The British government attempted to relieve their financial issues by cracking down on smuggling into the Americas and by levying new taxes on goods exported to the American colonies. Many Americans revolted against these new policies by the British. Therefore, it is safe to say that the Seven Years’ War was, at least in part, responsible for triggering the American Revolution.

The graph predicts that by 2095 the population of Japan will be comparable to the population of what other year?

Read Passage ›

- A 1895
- B 1915
- C 1935
- D 1955

Japanese Population Graph

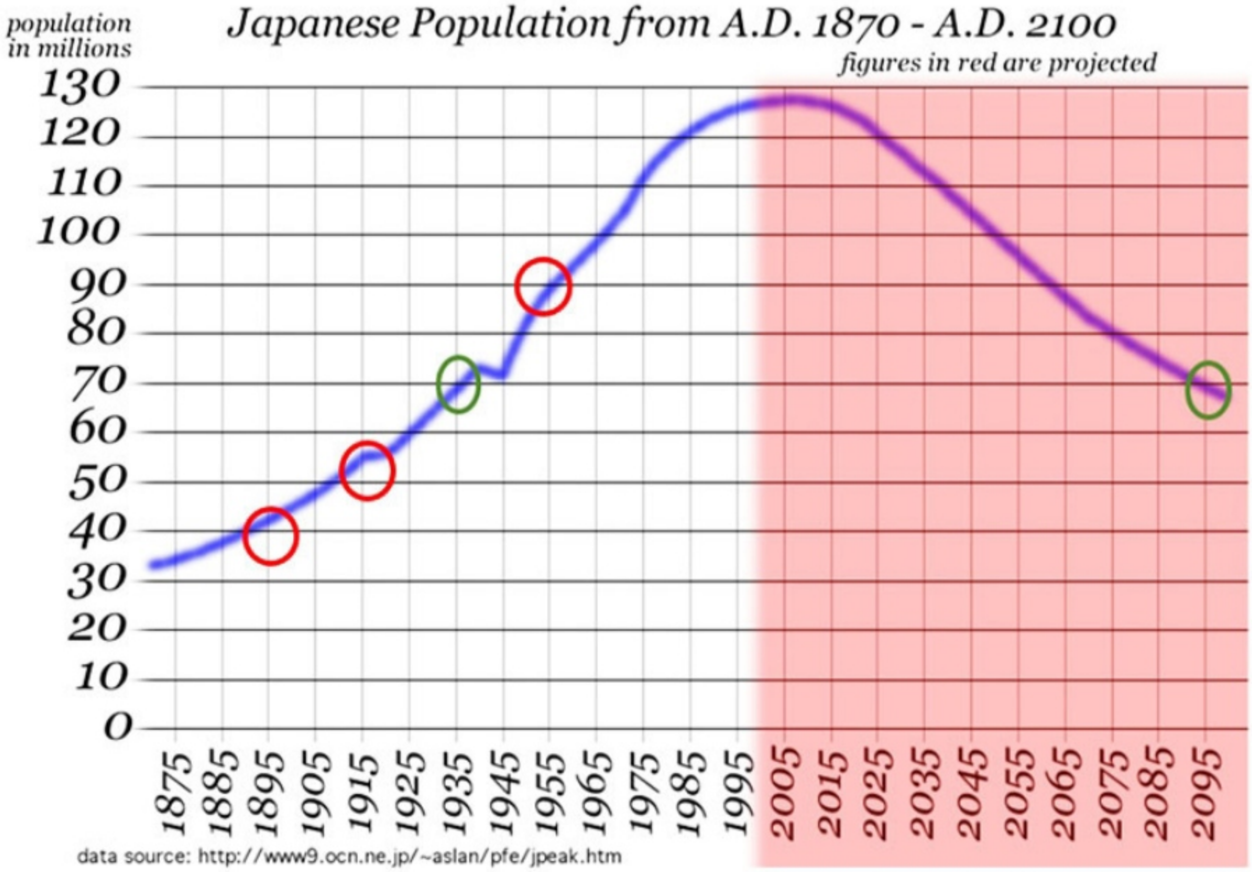


data source: http://www9.ocn.ne.jp/~aslan/pfe/jpeak.htm

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

In 2095, the graph predicts the Japanese population will be 70 million people (circled in green). Of the answers provided, 1935 is the closest to 70 million (also circled in green). The other answer choices are circled in red.



Based on the graph, what can be assumed about labor productivity growth in Australia in 2030?

Read Passage >

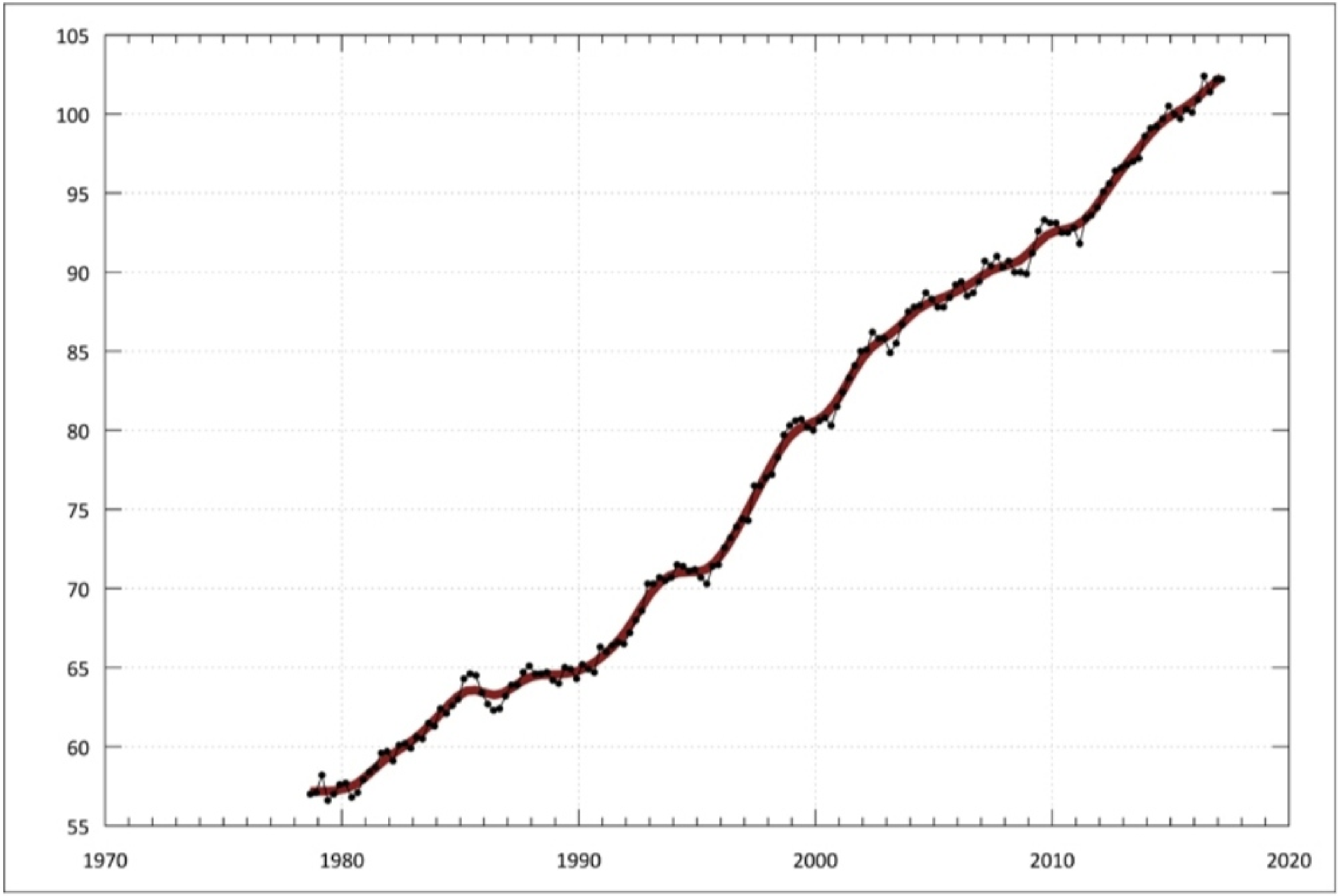
(A) It will increase.

(B) It will decrease.

(C) It will stay the same.

(D) Nothing can be assumed.

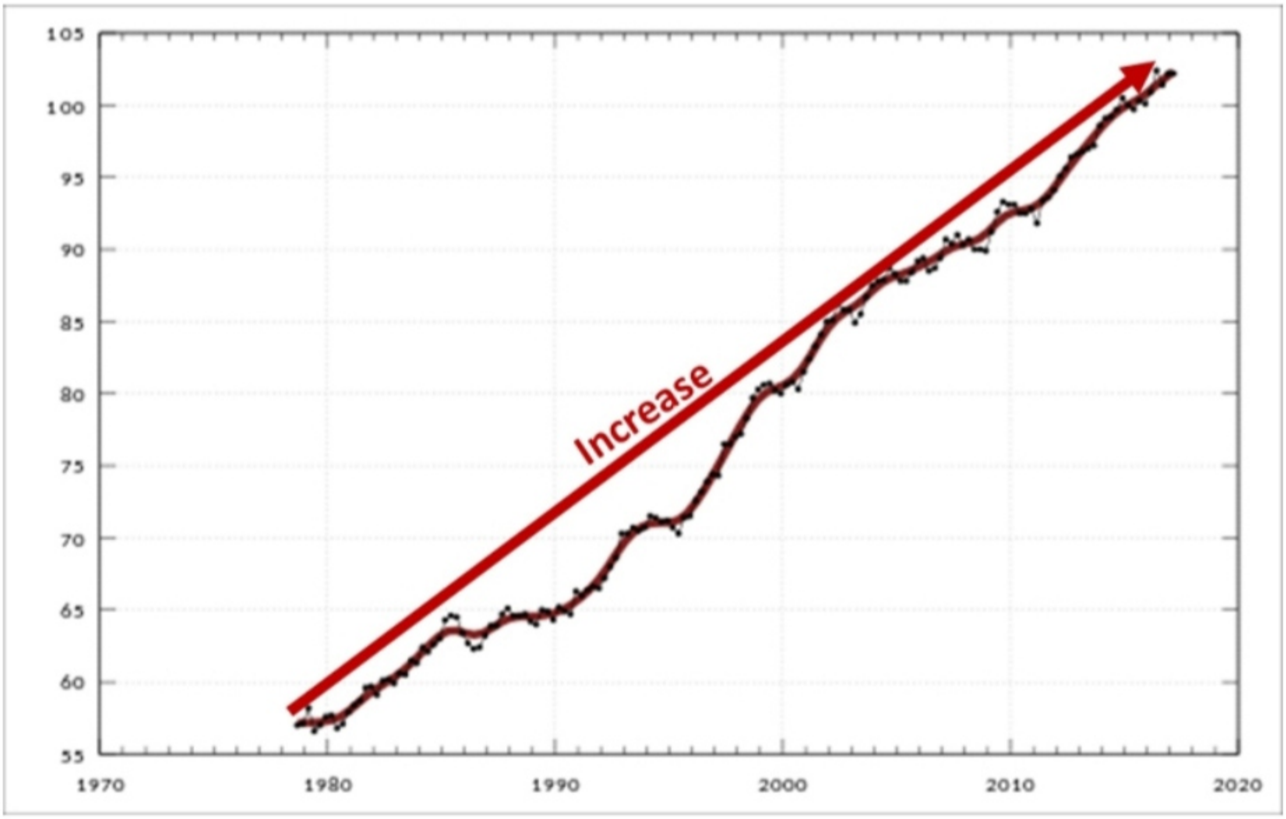
Labor Productivity Growth in Australia Since 1978



The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

The graph displays a steady increase between 1978 and 2016, almost doubling in that time frame. Without further data for analysis, there is no reason to assume the increase will not continue through the year 2030.



According to the graph, median wages dropped significantly during which of the following time periods?

Read Passage >

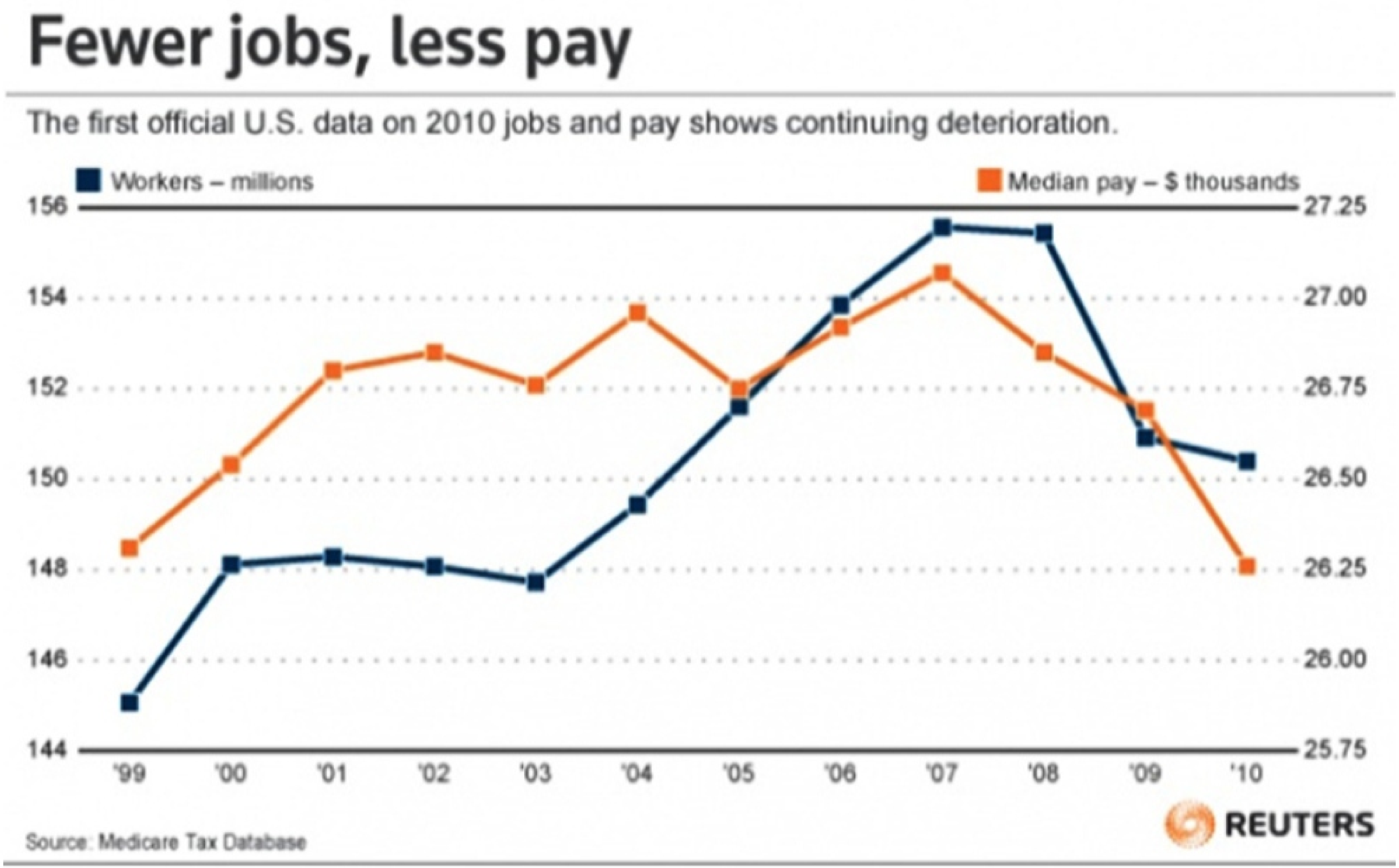
A between 2003 to 2004

B between 2005 to 2006

C between 2006 to 2007

D between 2007 to 2008

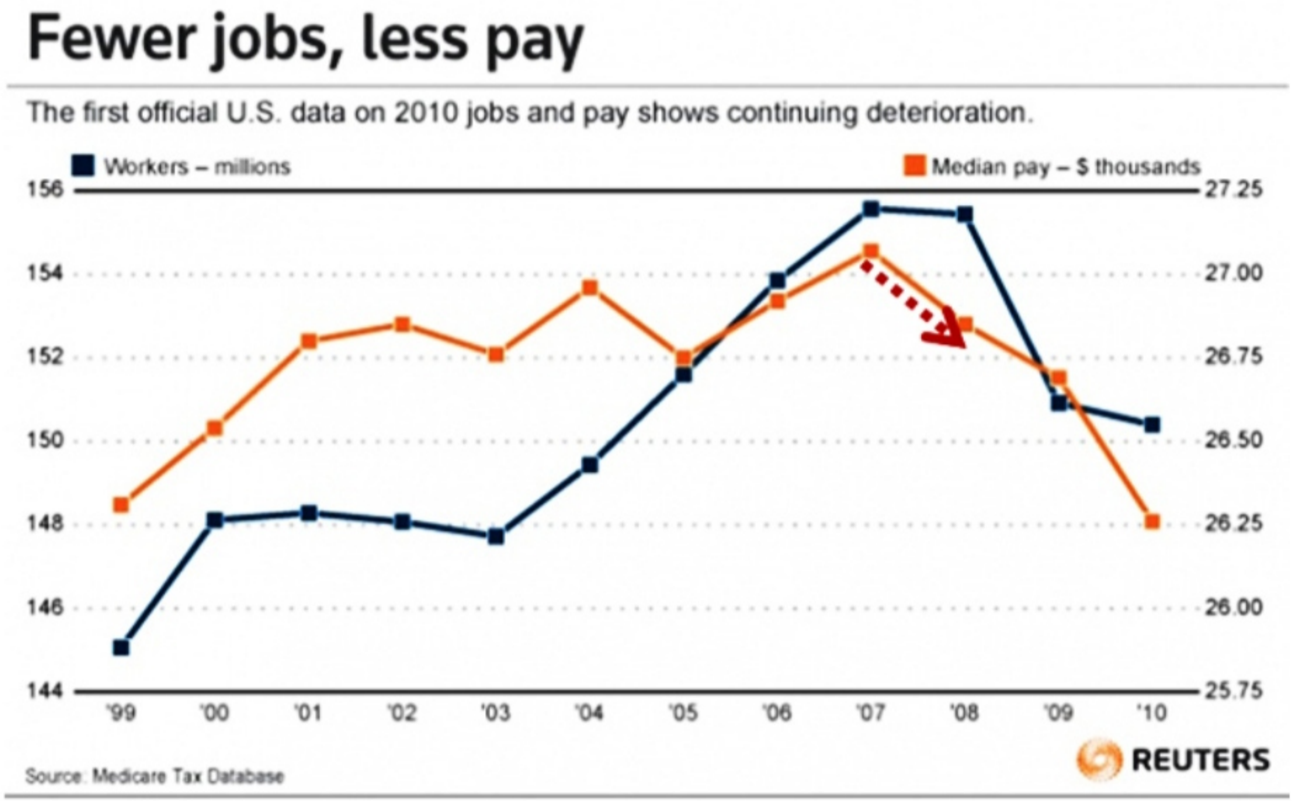
2008 Recession – Impact on Jobs and Pay



The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

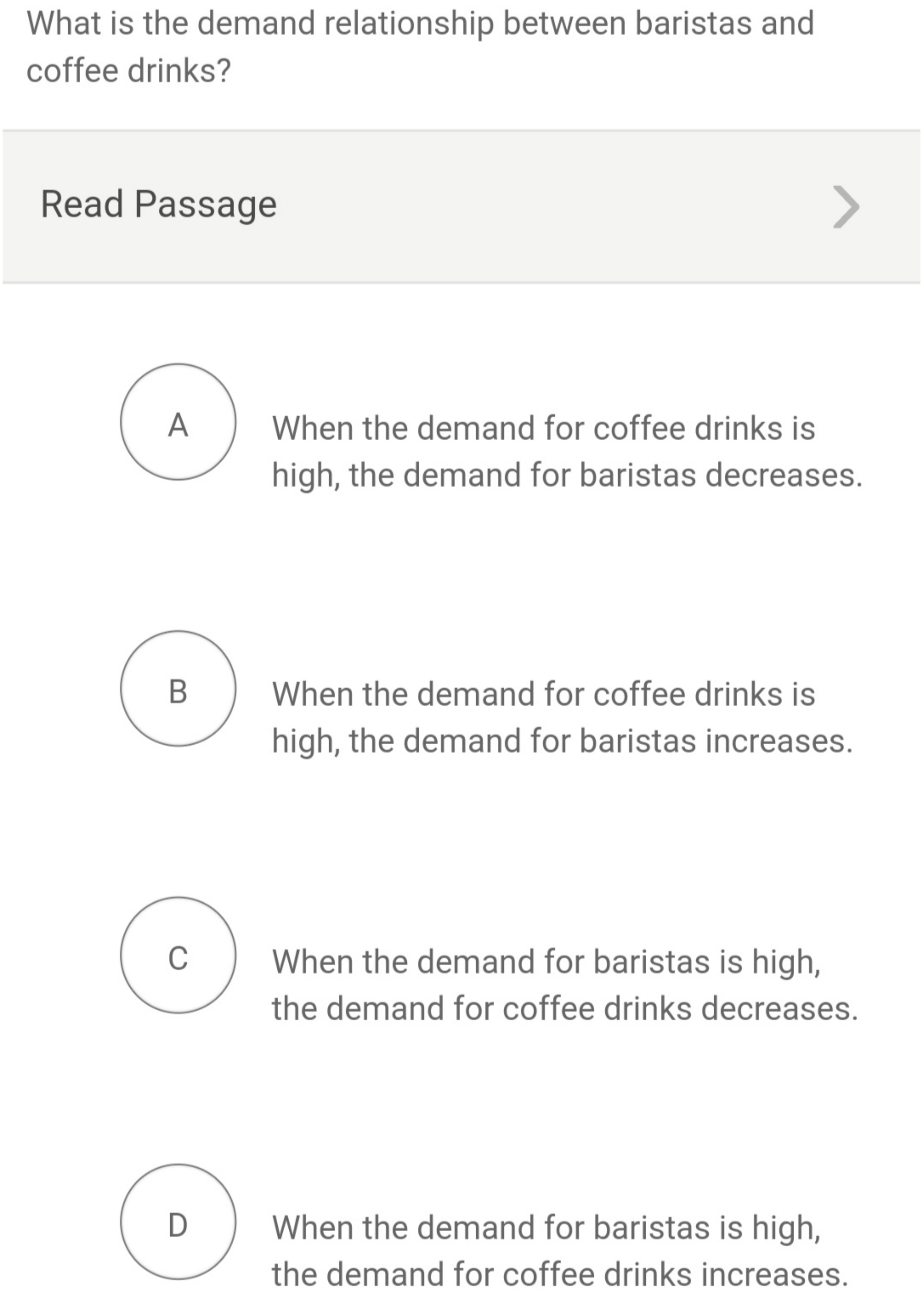
Median wages dropped significantly between 2007 and 2008 which coincides with the start of the Great Recession.



Fewer jobs, less pay

The first official U.S. data on 2010 jobs and pay shows continuing deterioration.

Source: Medicare Tax Database



What is the demand relationship between baristas and coffee drinks?

A When the demand for coffee drinks is high, the demand for baristas decreases.

B When the demand for coffee drinks is high, the demand for baristas increases.

C When the demand for baristas is high, the demand for coffee drinks decreases.

D When the demand for baristas is high, the demand for coffee drinks increases.

Shifts in Labor Demand

The demand curve for labor shows the quantity of labor employers wish to hire at any given salary or wage rate, under the *ceteris paribus* assumption. A change in the wage or salary will result in a change in the quantity demanded of labor. If the wage rate increases, employers will want to hire fewer employees. The quantity of labor demanded will decrease, and there will be a movement upward along the demand curve. If the wages and salaries decrease, employers are more likely to hire a greater number of workers. The quantity of labor demanded will increase, resulting in a downward movement along the demand curve.

Shifts in the demand curve for labor occur for many reasons. One key reason is that the demand for labor is based on the demand for the good or service that is being produced. For example, the more new automobiles consumers demand, the greater the number of workers automakers will need to hire. Therefore the demand for labor is called a “derived demand.” Here are some examples of derived demand for labor:

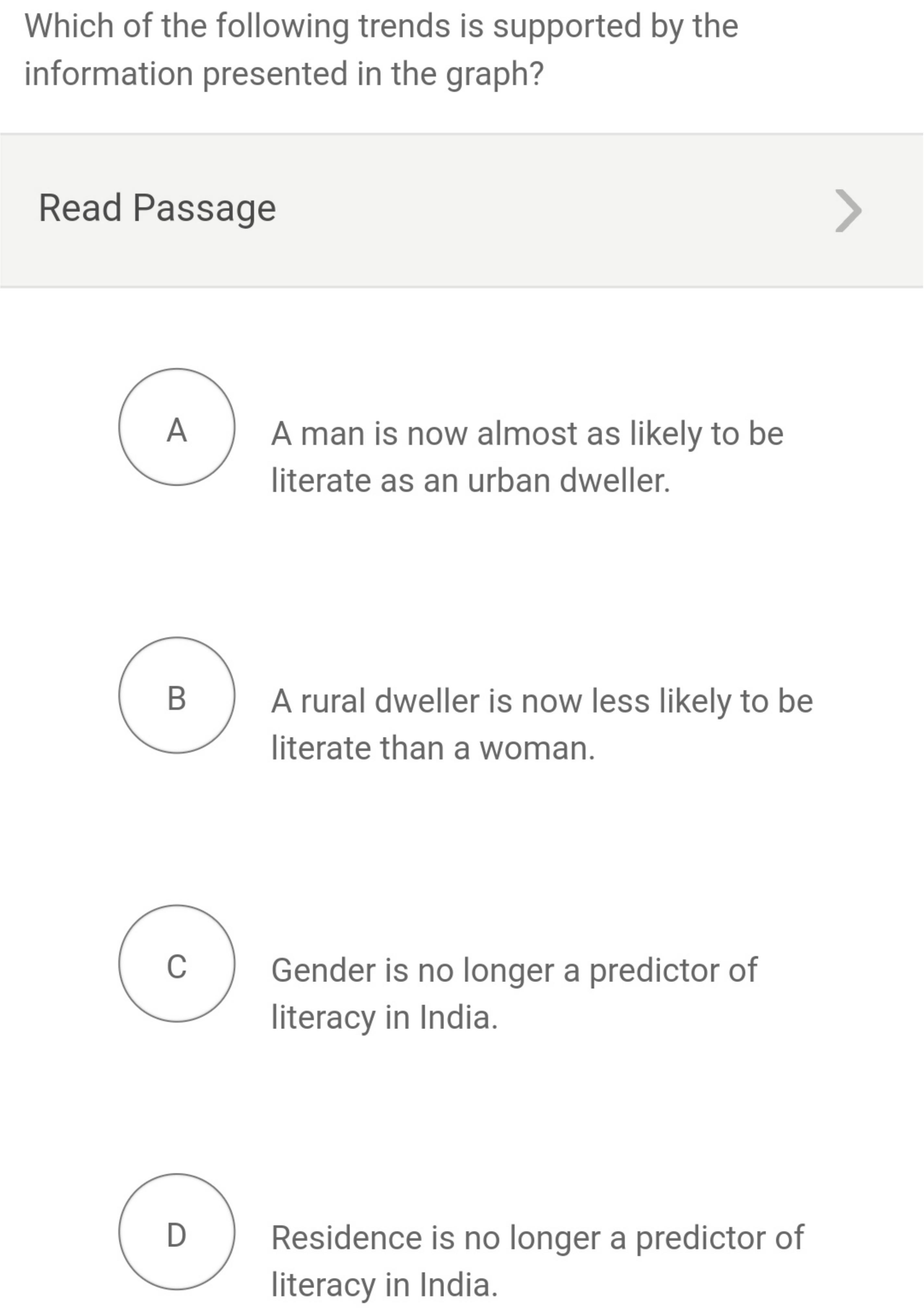
The demand for chefs is dependent on the demand for restaurant meals.
The demand for pharmacists is dependent on the demand for prescription drugs.
The demand for attorneys is dependent on the demand for legal services.

As the demand for the goods and services increases, the demand for labor will increase, or shift to the right, to meet employers’ production requirements. As the demand for the goods and services decreases, the demand for labor will decrease, or shift to the left.

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

The answer is found in the following excerpt: "Shifts in the demand curve for labor occur for many reasons. **One key reason is that the demand for labor is based on the demand for the good or service that is being produced.** For example, **the more new automobiles consumers demand, the greater the number of workers automakers will need to hire**." The same is true of coffee drinks and baristas. Answer choice B best describes this relationship.



Which of the following trends is supported by the information presented in the graph?

Read Passage >

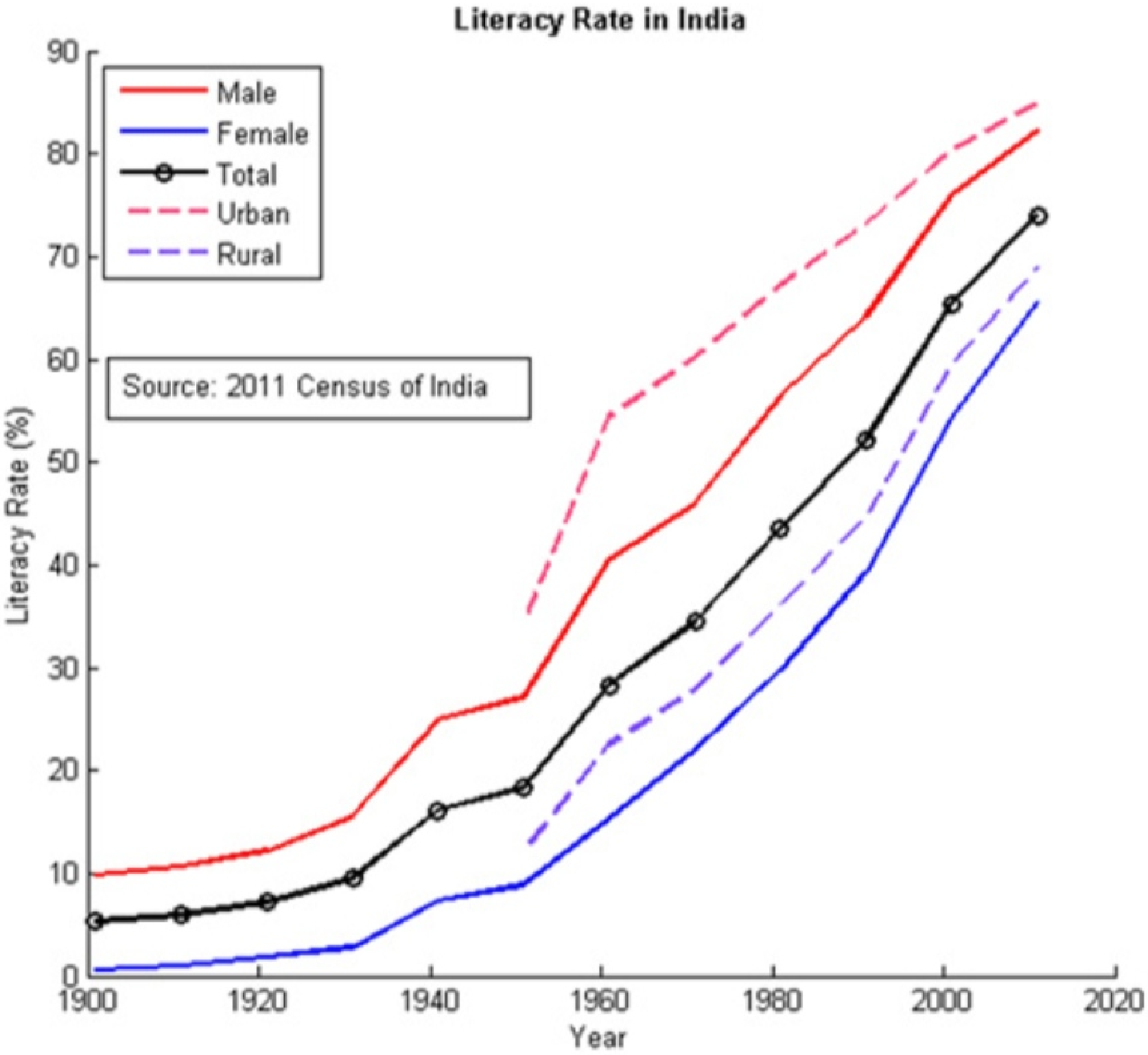
A A man is now almost as likely to be literate as an urban dweller.

B A rural dweller is now less likely to be literate than a woman.

C Gender is no longer a predictor of literacy in India.

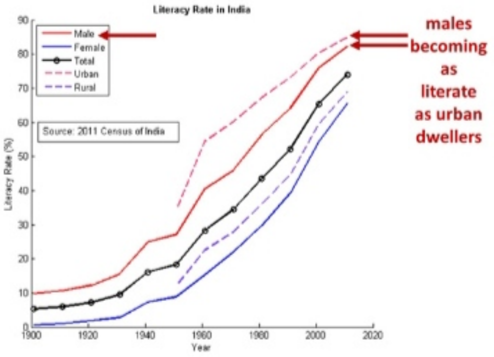
D Residence is no longer a predictor of literacy in India.

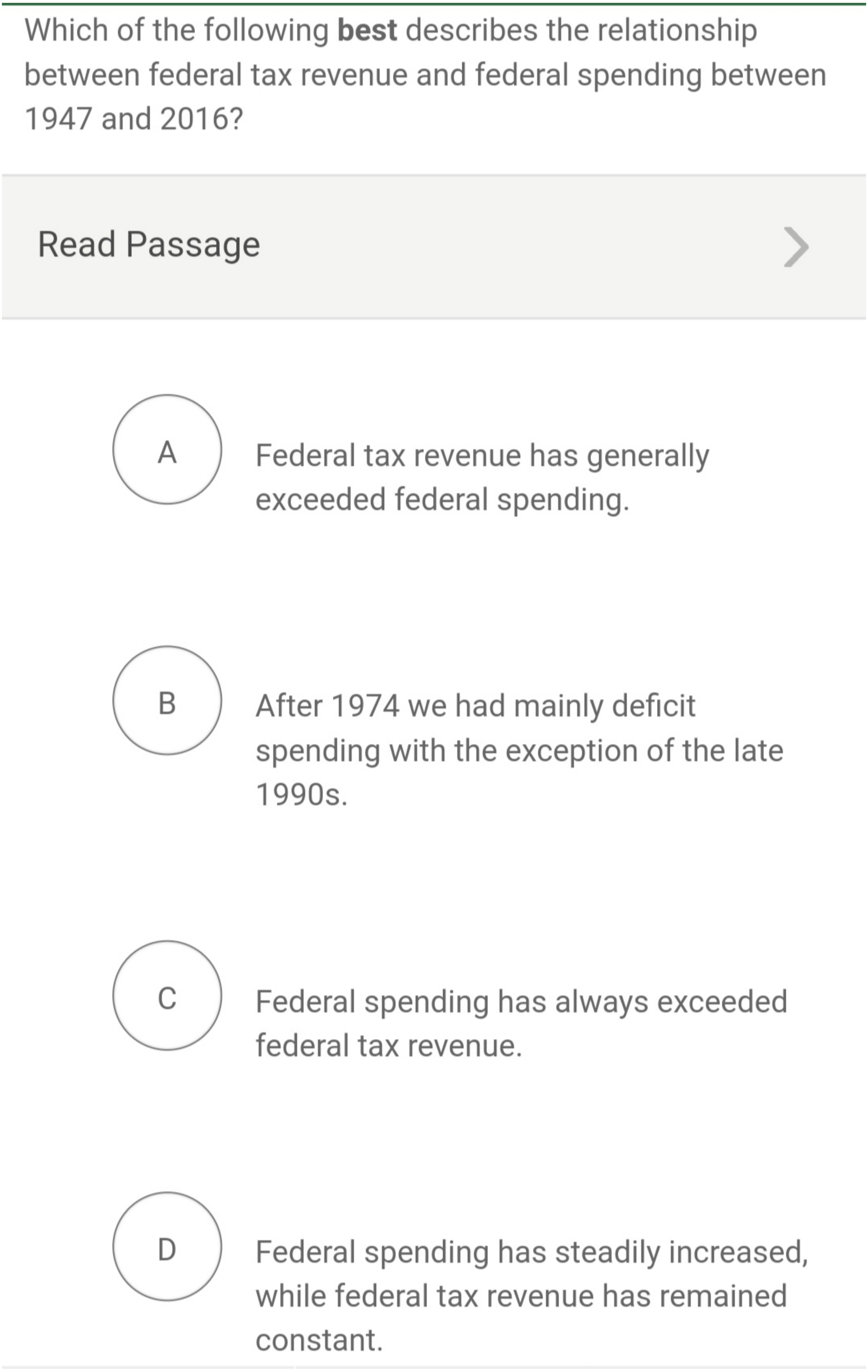
Literacy Rate in India



The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

Using the graph key as a guide, the line representing the male population is growing closer to the line representing the urban population, meaning that the average male is becoming almost as likely to be literate as the average urban dweller.	



Which of the following **best** describes the relationship between federal tax revenue and federal spending between 1947 and 2016?

Read Passage >

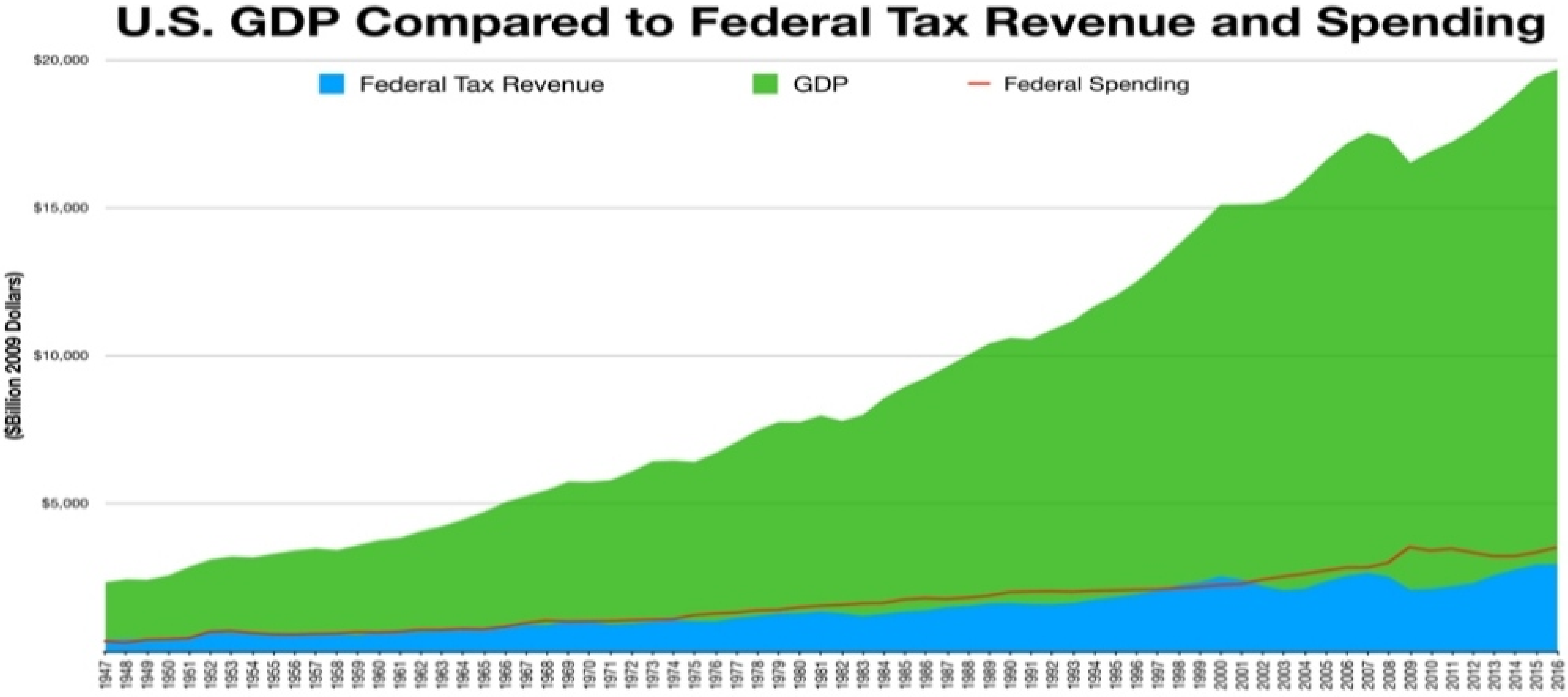
A Federal tax revenue has generally exceeded federal spending.

B After 1974 we had mainly deficit spending with the exception of the late 1990s.

C Federal spending has always exceeded federal tax revenue.

D Federal spending has steadily increased, while federal tax revenue has remained constant.

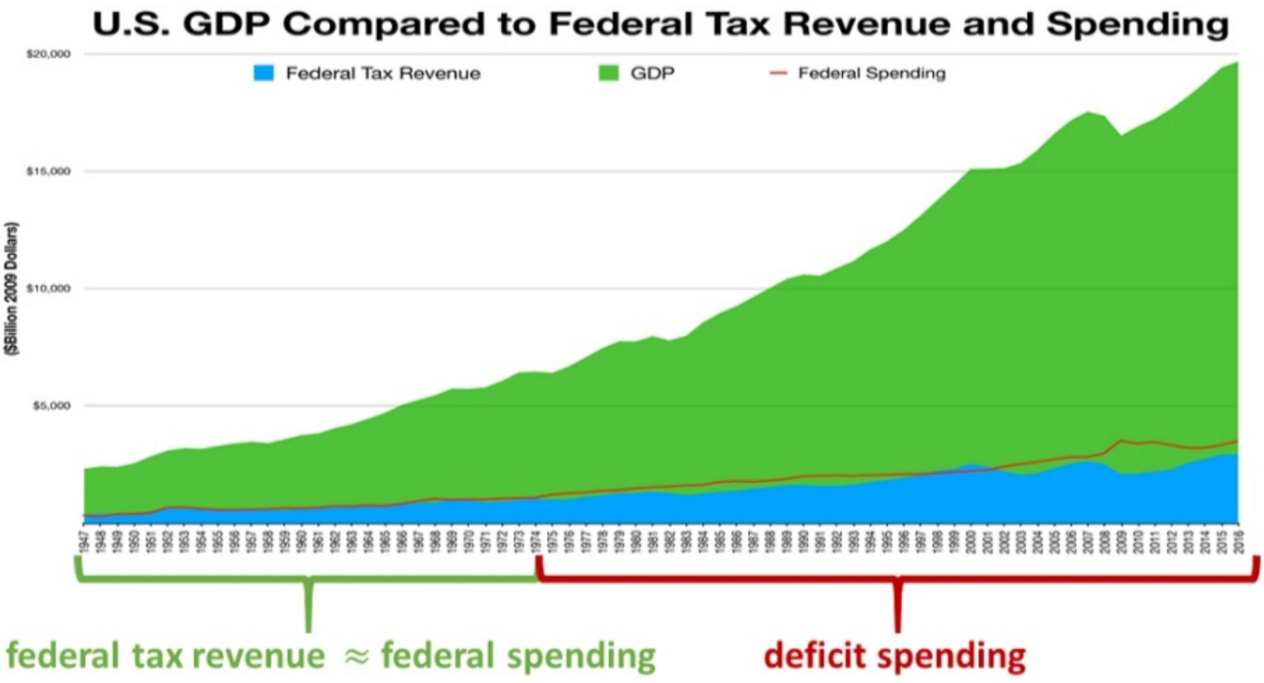
US GDP Compared to Federal Tax Revenue and Spending



The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

From 1947 through about 1974 federal tax revenues (blue area) kept pace with federal spending (red line). Most of the years between 1974 and 2016 there has been deficit spending, meaning tax revenues were less than federal spending. The exception was the late 1990s when we had a surplus of tax revenues, meaning the federal government was collecting more in tax revenue than it was spending.



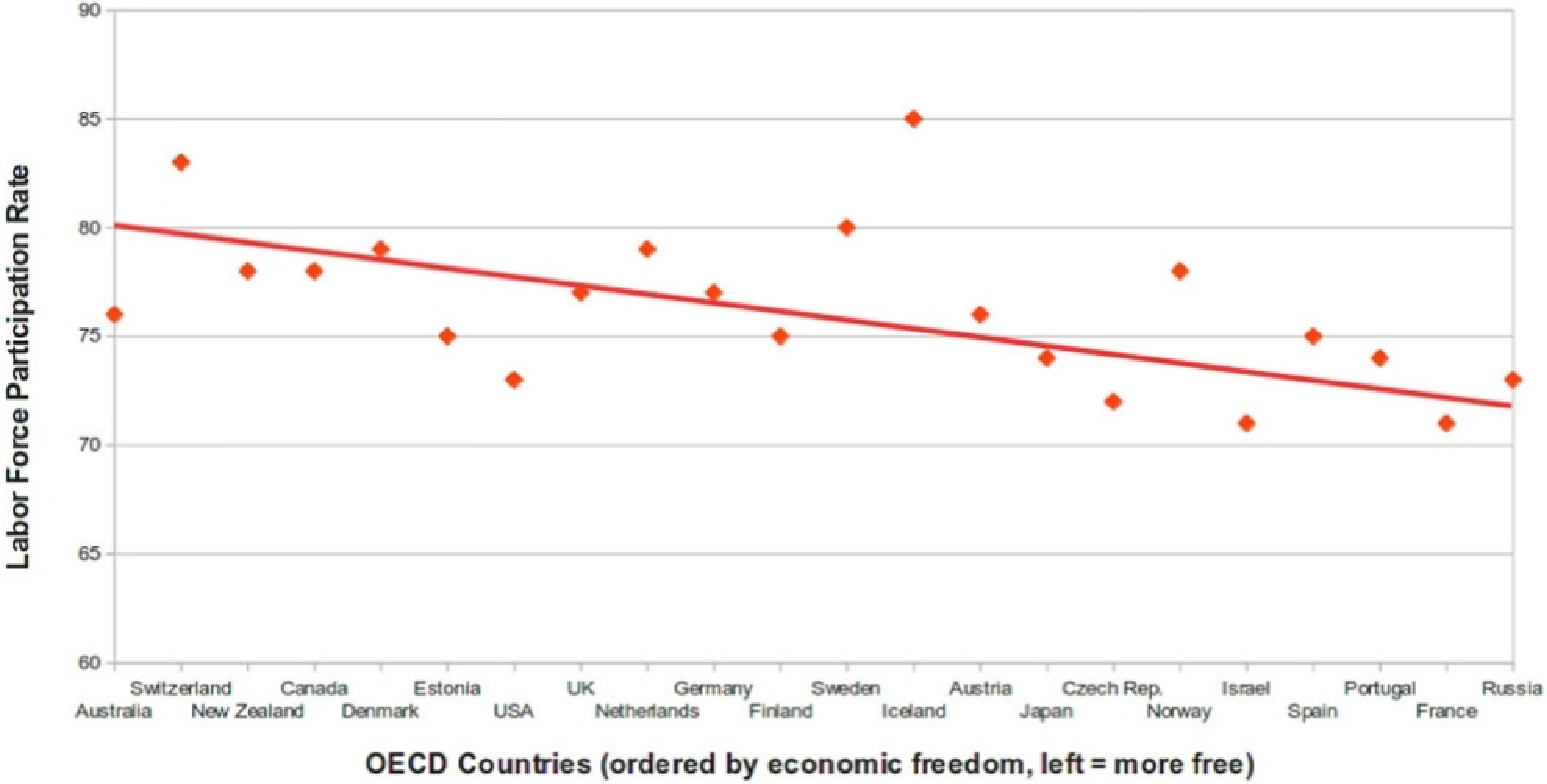
Which of the following countries is represented by a data point that is an outlier?

Read Passage >

- Ⓐ Denmark
- Ⓑ Germany
- Ⓒ Iceland
- Ⓓ Japan

Labor Participation Rate in OECD Countries

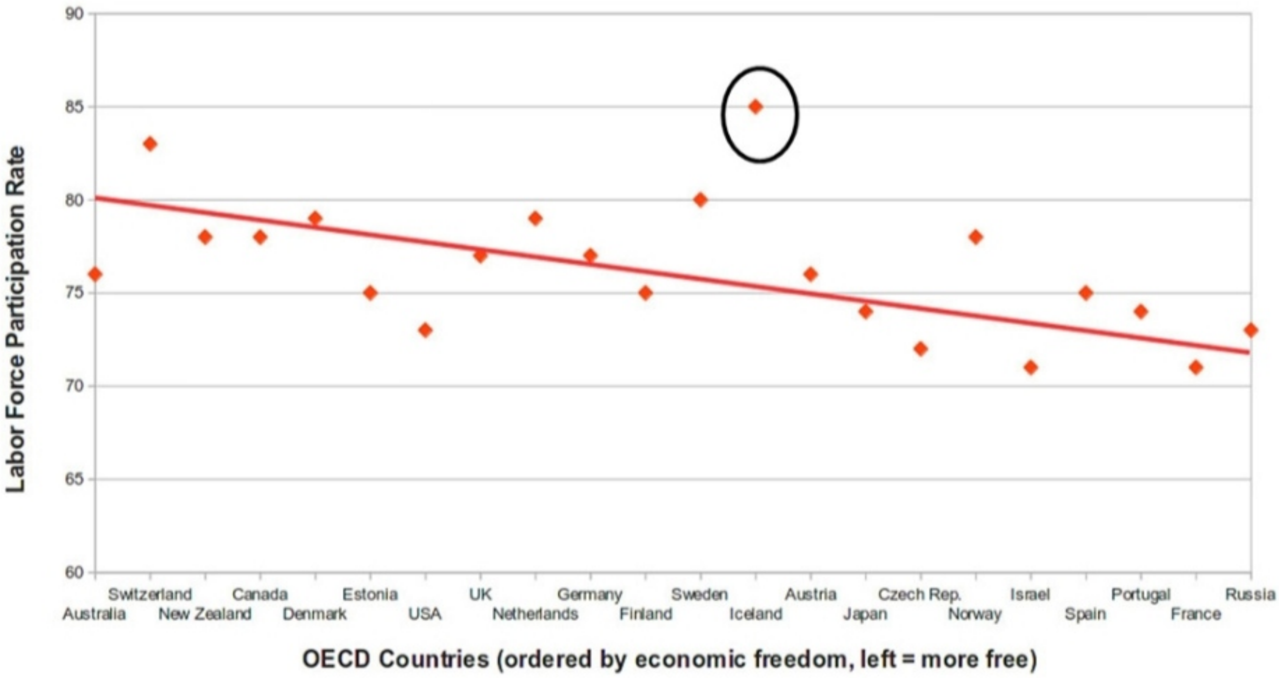
OECD is an intergovernmental economic organization with 35 member countries.



The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

Iceland is an outlier, in that it has the highest labor force participation rate even though it is in the bottom half of countries in terms of economic freedom. Because of this, its point is quite far from the trend line. The points of the other answer choices all fall quite close to the trend line, meaning that their conditions support the trend.



Based on the graph, which of the following statements is **true**?

Read Passage >

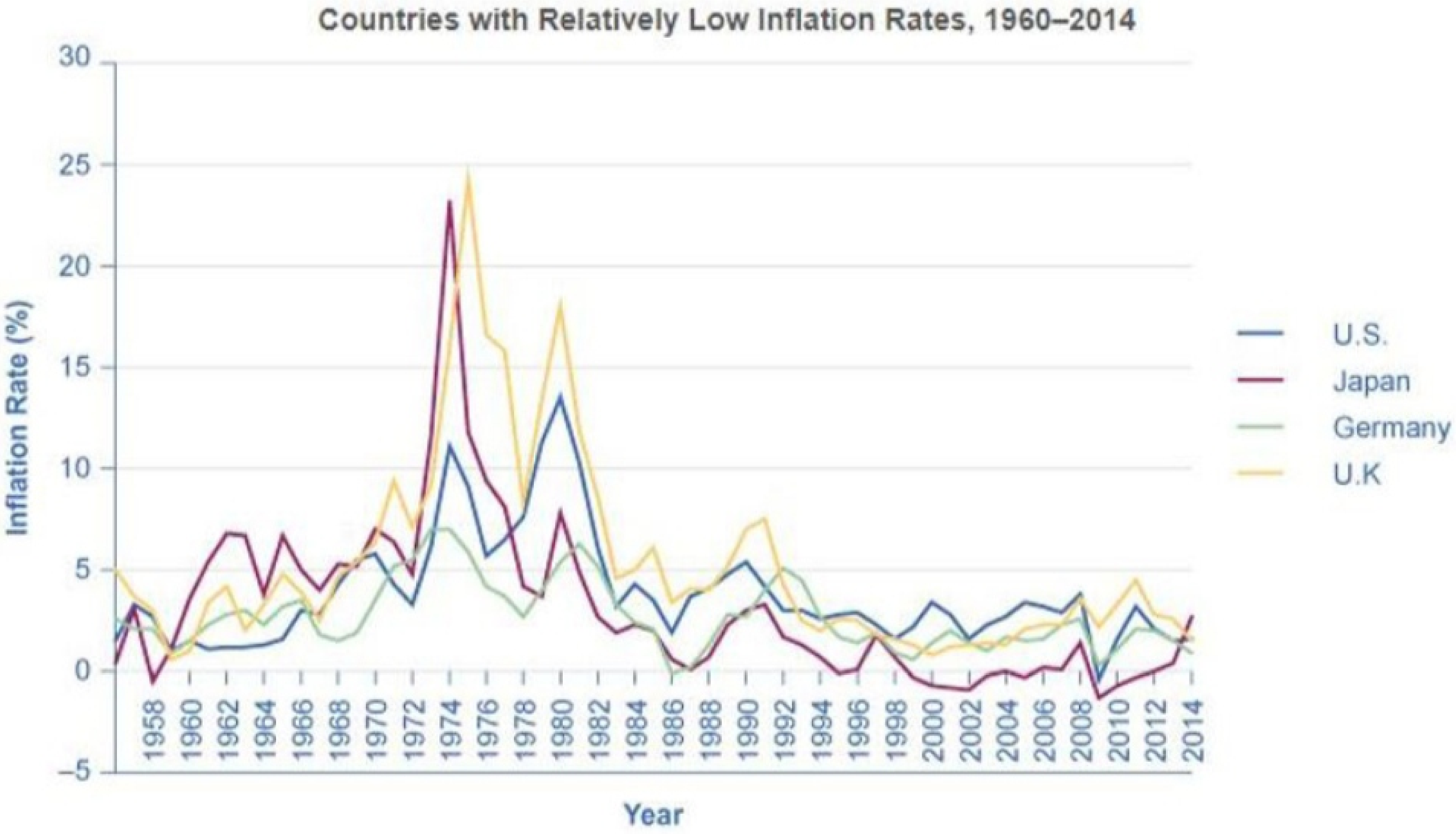
Ⓐ Inflation in the United States affects inflation in the economies of other industrialized countries.

Ⓑ Of the four countries shown, Japan’s economy is the least volatile.

Ⓒ All four of the countries shown experienced a period of high inflation in the 1970s.

Ⓓ Of the four countries shown, Germany’s economy is the most volatile.

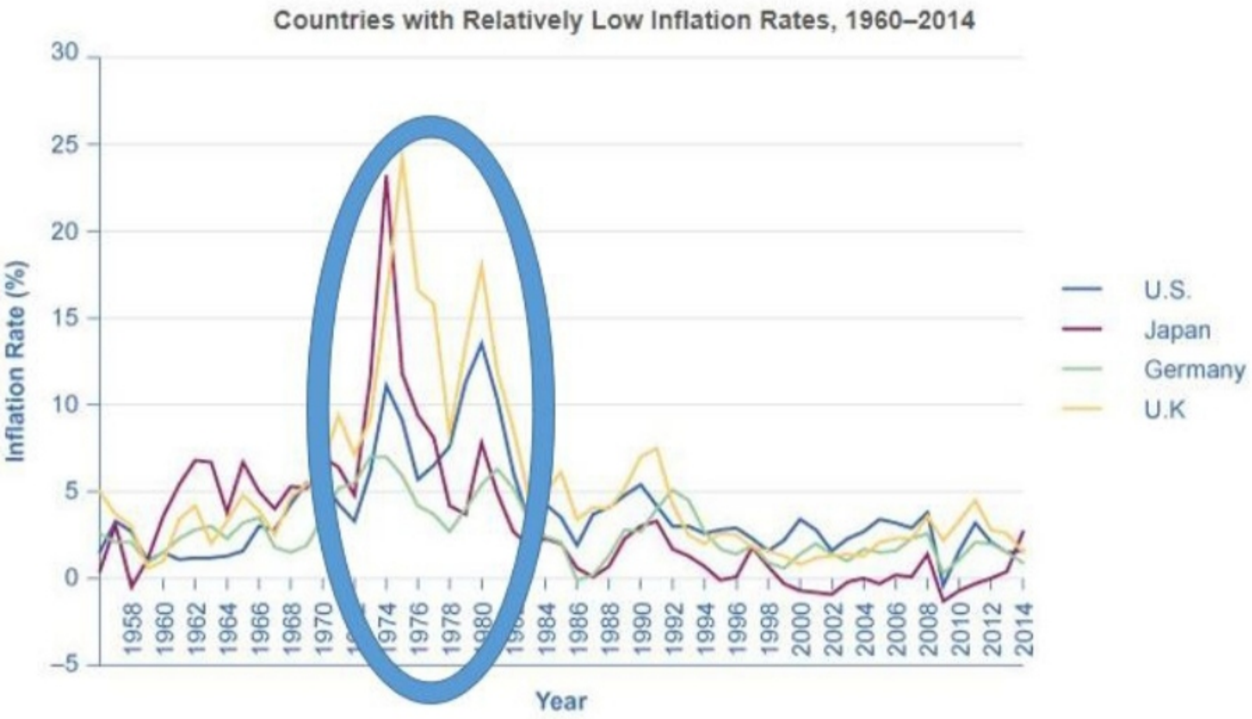
Countries with Relatively Low Inflation Rates, 1960–2014



The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

The graph clearly demonstrates a sustained period of increased inflation in the 1970s. Answer choice A is incorrect because the graph does not definitively indicate causation. Answer choice B is incorrect because Japan’s inflation rate experiences the most change of any country on the graph. Answer choice D is incorrect because Germany’s inflation rate varies least out of the countries shown on the graph.



This graph shows major sector productivity (the amount produced by workers compared to their counterparts in 1970) to real wages (the amount of money made by those same workers compared to the counterparts in 1970). Ideally, what would be the relationship between productivity and real wages?

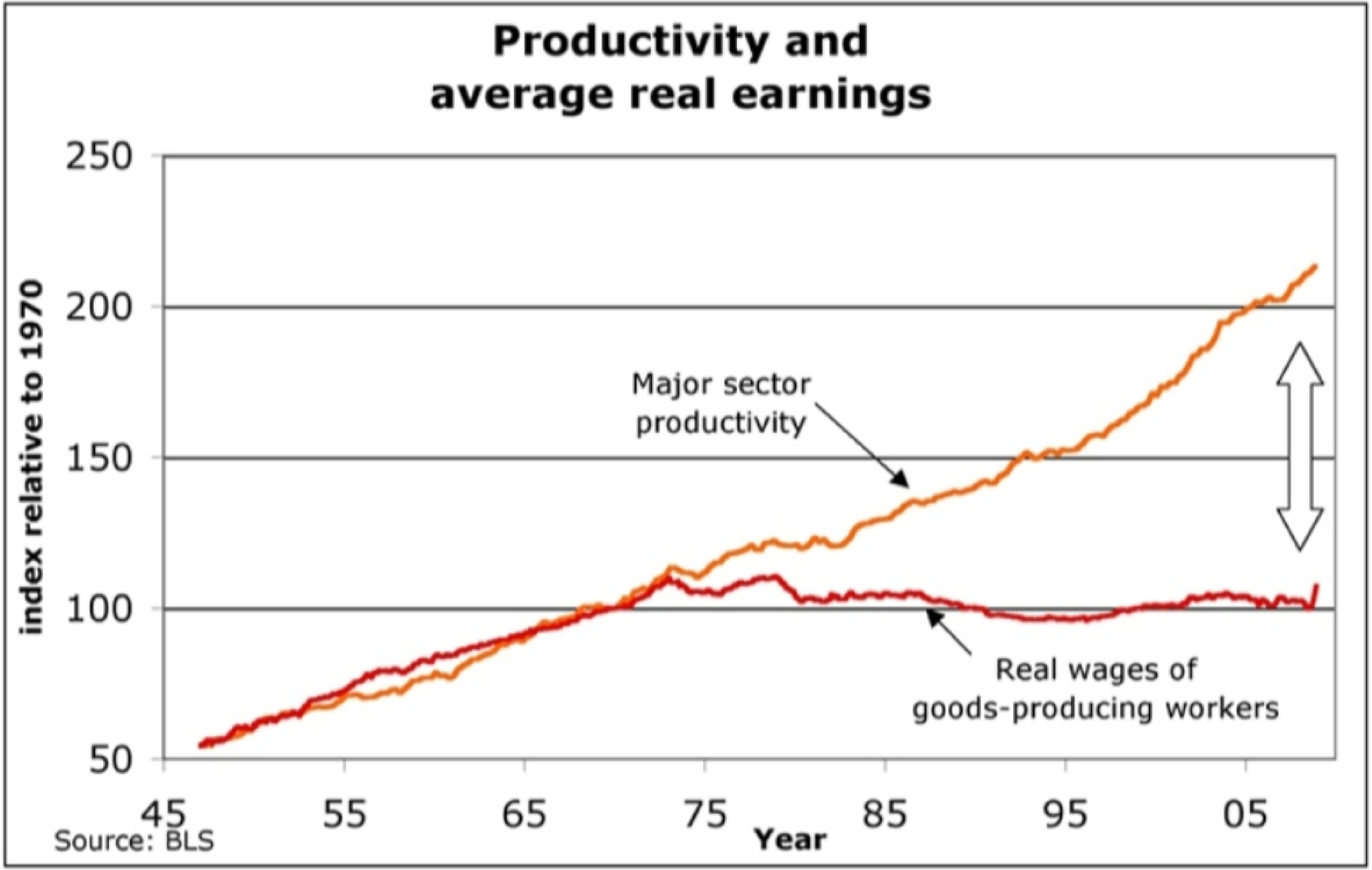
Read Passage ›

- A As productivity increases, real wages would also increase so that workers can share in the profits generated by their labor.
- B As productivity increases, real wages would remain flat so that profits can be collected by company management and investors.

Ⓒ As productivity increases, real wages decrease so that workers are incentivized to produce less.

Ⓓ As productivity decreases, real wages increase so that workers are incentivized to produce less.

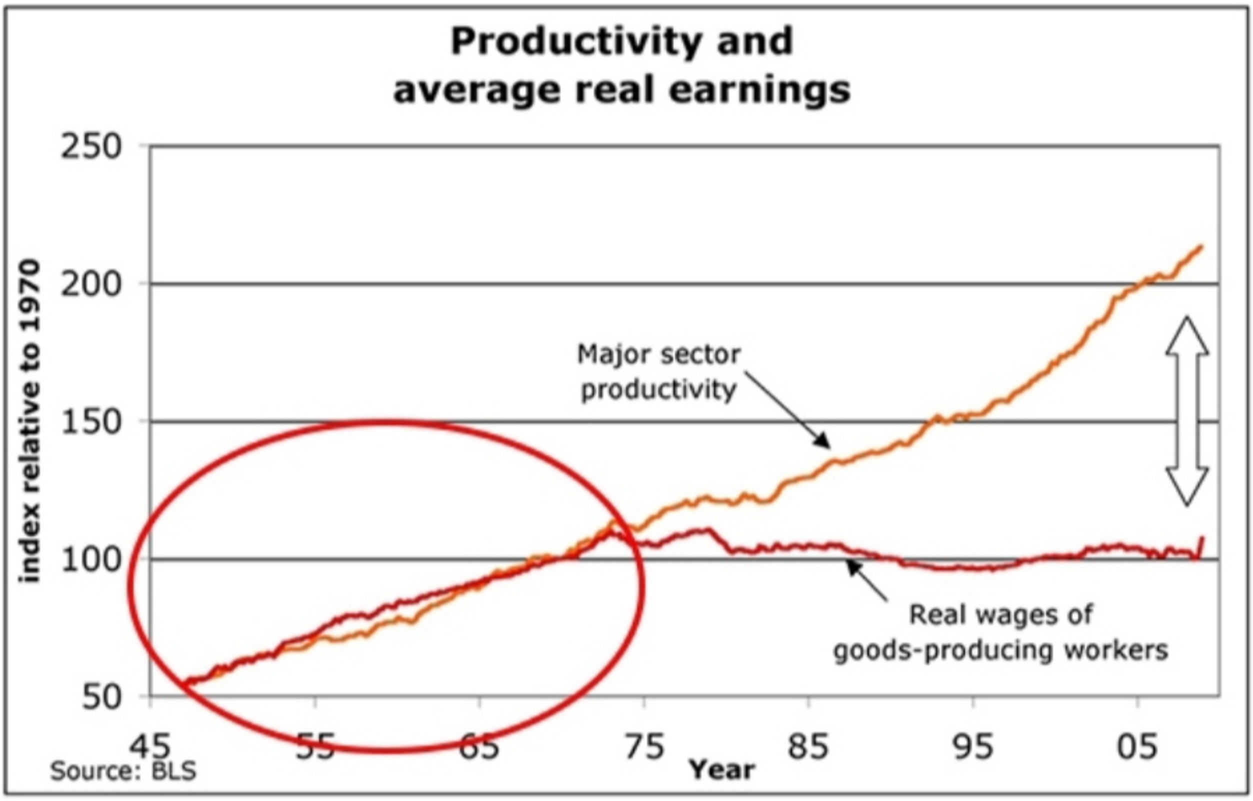
Productivity and Average Real Earnings



The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

One would expect productivity and real wages to be linked, as they were up until the early 1970s so that an increase in productivity would be matched by an increase in real wages.

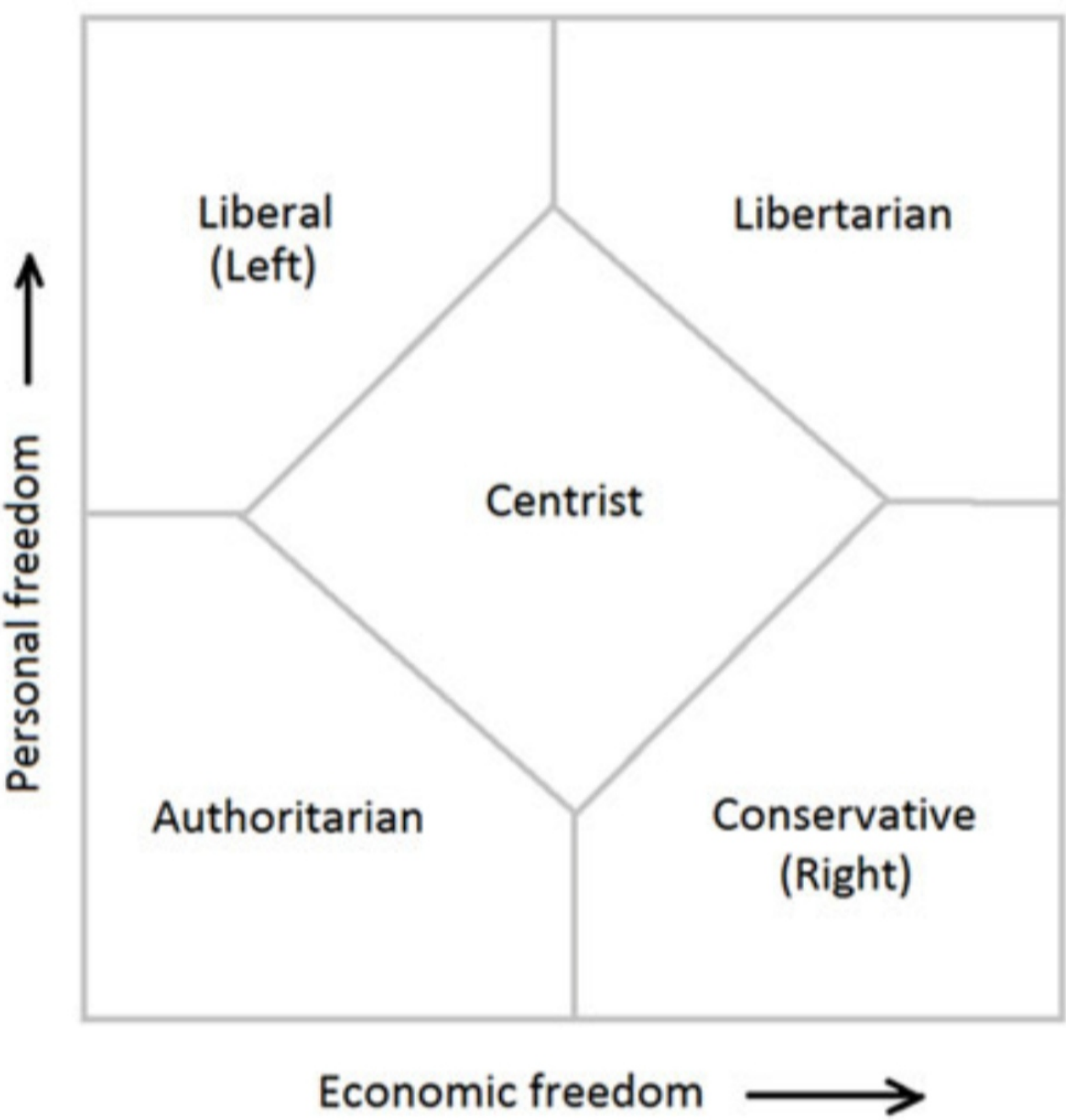


According to the Nolan chart, what political philosophy believes strongly in the importance of both personal freedom and economic freedom?

Read Passage >

- ○ A authoritarian
- ○ B conservative
- ○ C liberal
- ○ D liberatarian

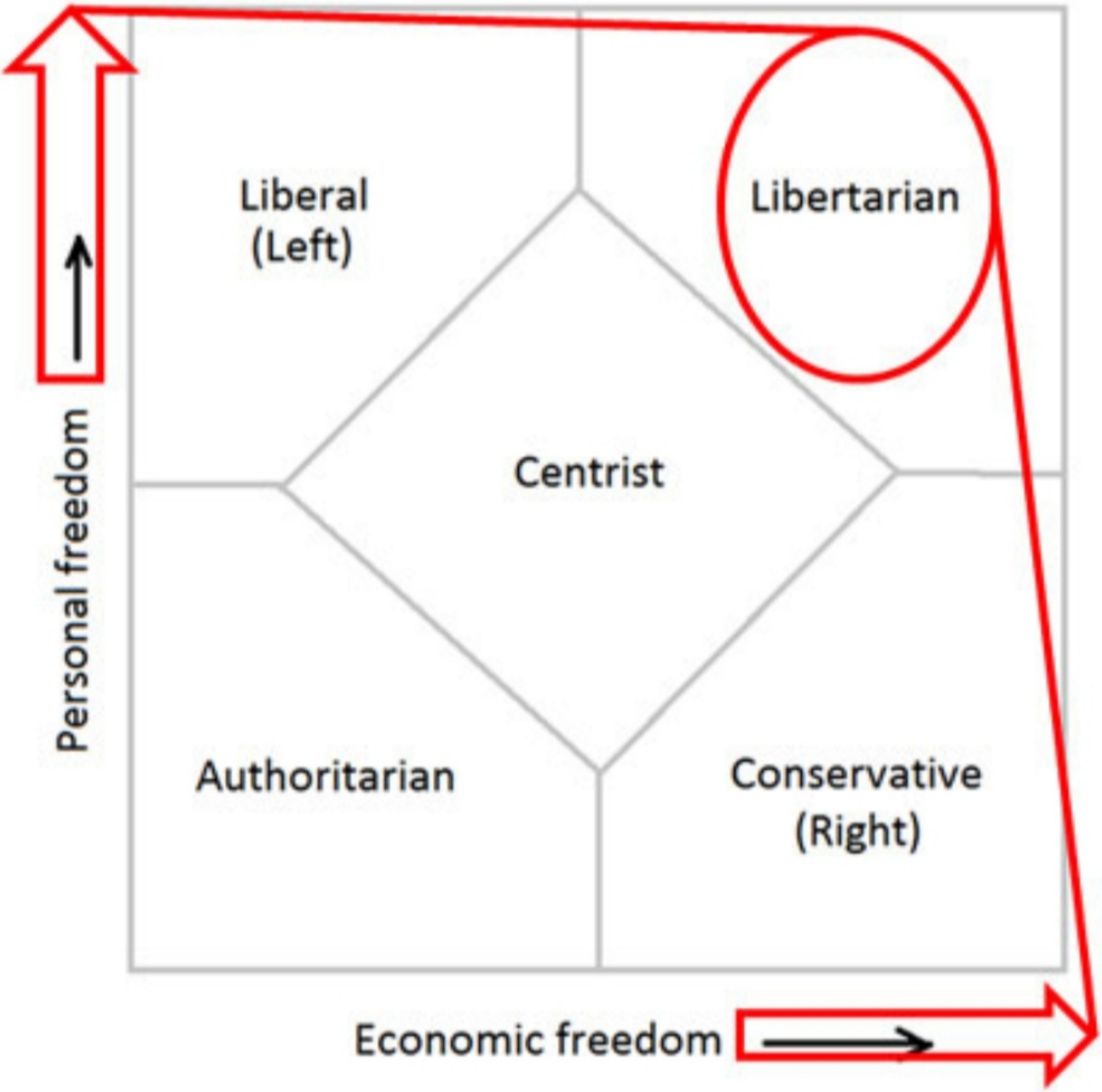
Nolan Chart

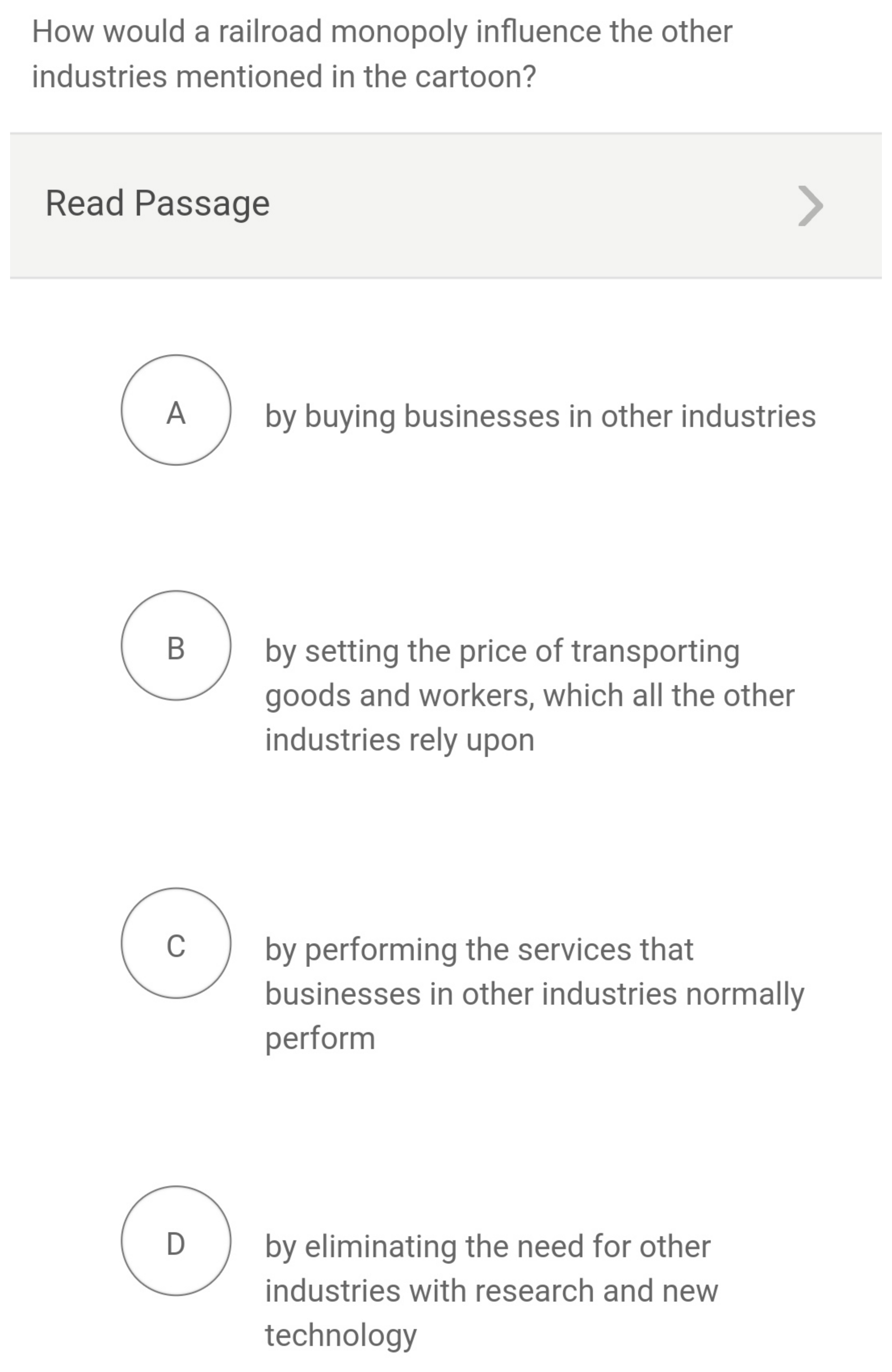

Liberal
(Left)
Libertarian
Centrist
Authoritarian
Conservative
(Right)
Personal freedom
Economic freedom

The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

Libertarian is found at the high end of both the personal freedom axis and the economic freedom axis.


Liberal
(Left)
Libertarian
Centrist
Authoritarian
Conservative
(Right)
Personal freedom
Economic freedom

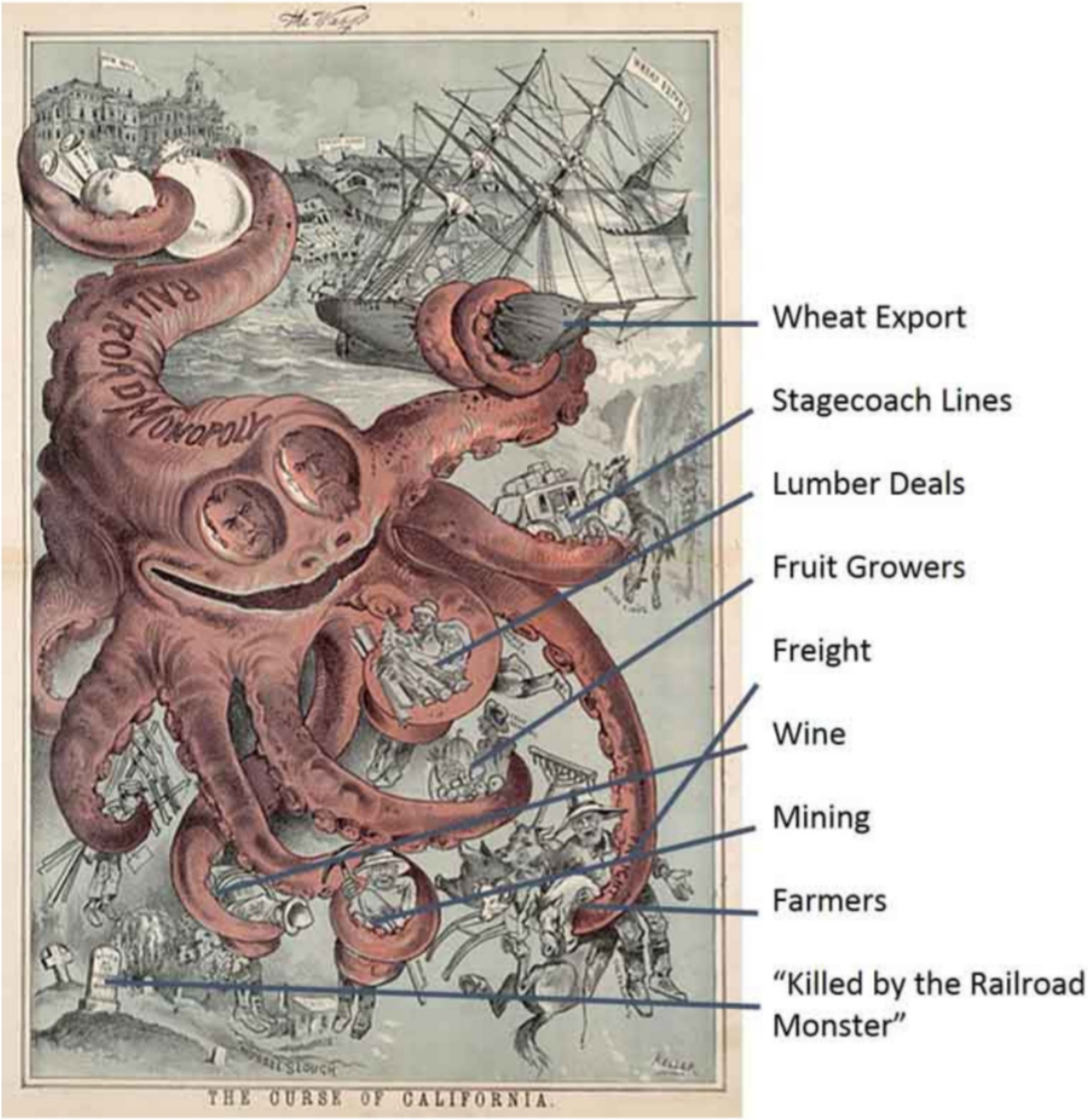


How would a railroad monopoly influence the other industries mentioned in the cartoon?

Read Passage >

- ○ A by buying businesses in other industries
- ○ B by setting the price of transporting goods and workers, which all the other industries rely upon
- ○ C by performing the services that businesses in other industries normally perform
- ○ D by eliminating the need for other industries with research and new technology

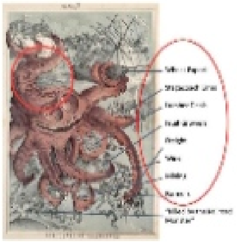
The Curse of California


The Wasp
RAILROAD MONOPOLY
Wheat Export
Stagecoach Lines
Lumber Deals
Fruit Growers
Freight
Wine
Mining
Farmers
"Killed by the Railroad Monster"
THE CURSE OF CALIFORNIA.
Keller

The correct answer is B.

Explanation:

The railroad represented the only way to move large quantities of goods and people overland in California, meaning that every other industry relied on them for shipping in some way. Even the maritime shipping industry needed the railroads to bring goods and people from the interior to the coast, and vice versa.



According to the graph, around what year was the population of Japan predicted to reach its peak?

Read Passage >

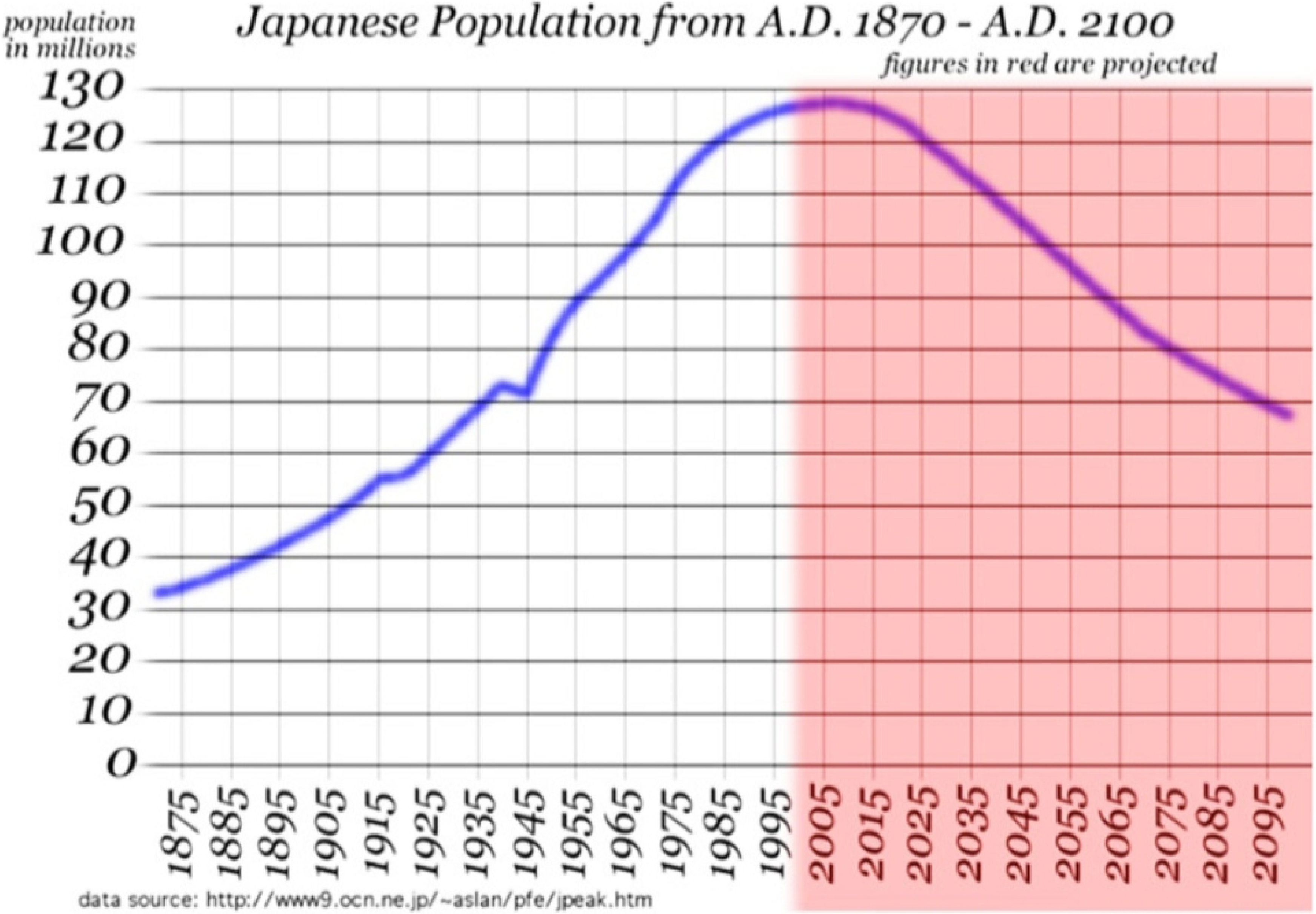
Ⓐ 2005

Ⓑ 2025

Ⓒ 2045

Ⓓ 2085

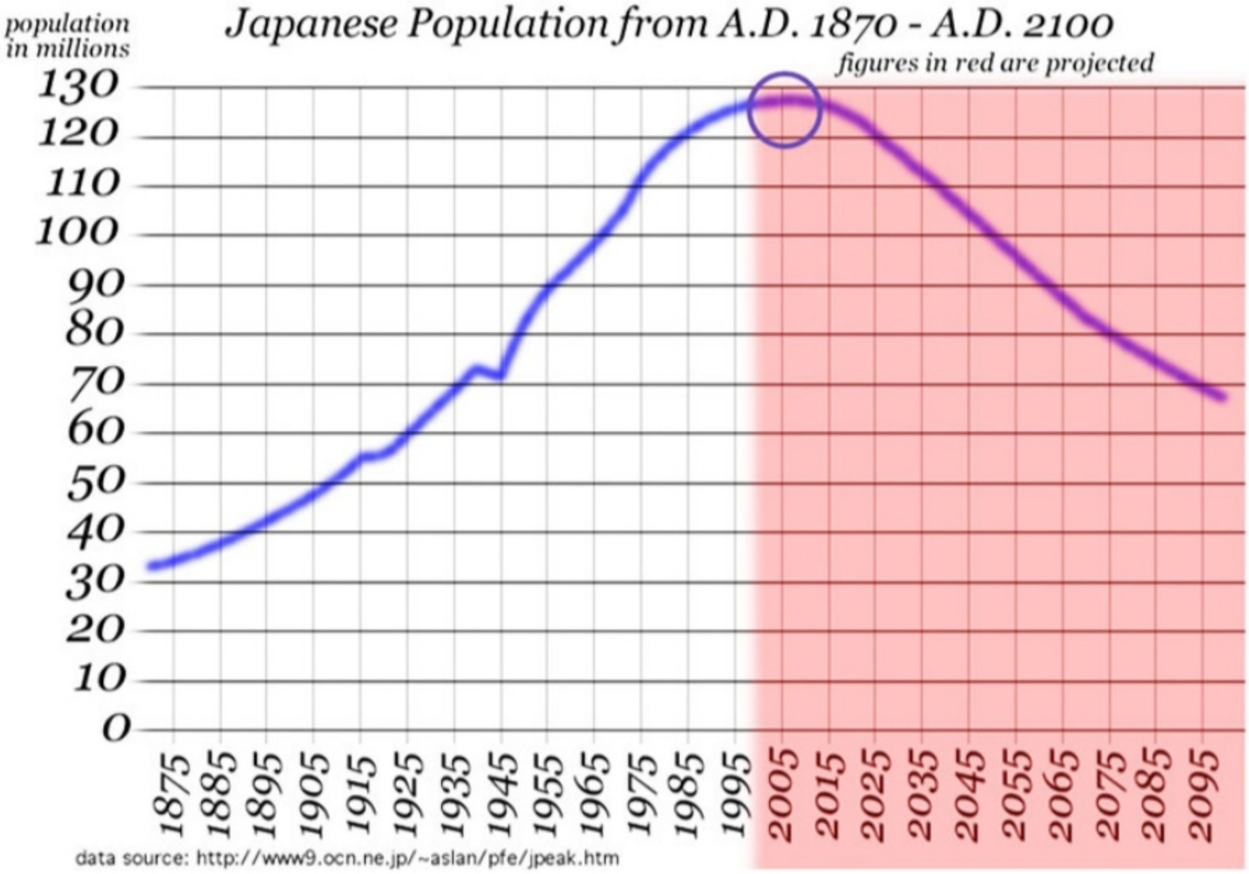
Japanese Population Graph



The correct answer is A.

Explanation:

According to the graph, the population was predicted to reach its peak around 2005 (circled in purple).



Based on the graph, what can we expect in the future if economic trends continue as they have since 1975?

Read Passage >

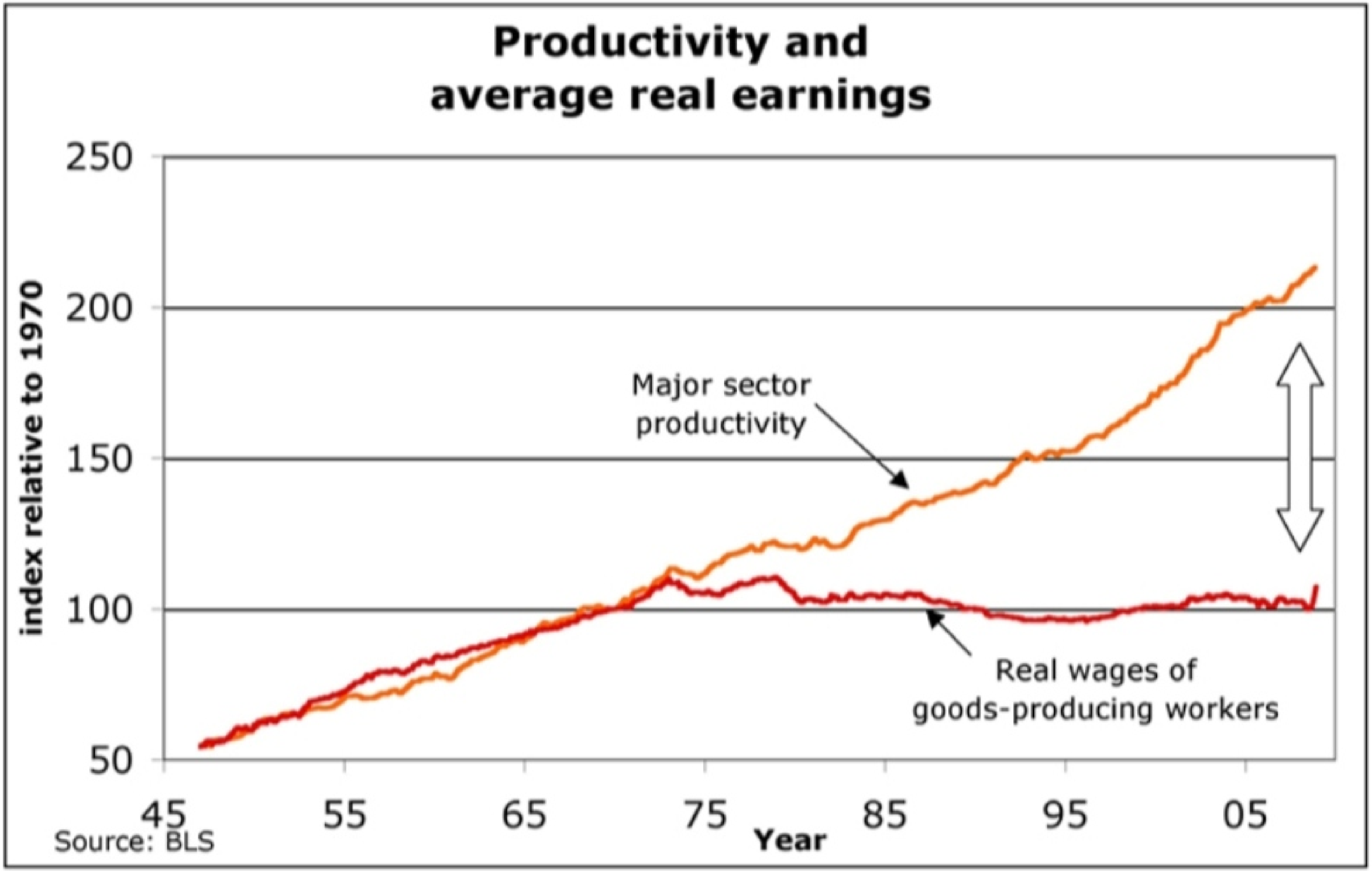
Ⓐ Real wages will catch up to productivity.

Ⓑ Productivity will fall to a similar level as real wages.

Ⓒ Real wages will increase while productivity decreases.

Ⓓ The gap between productivity and real wages will continue to expand.

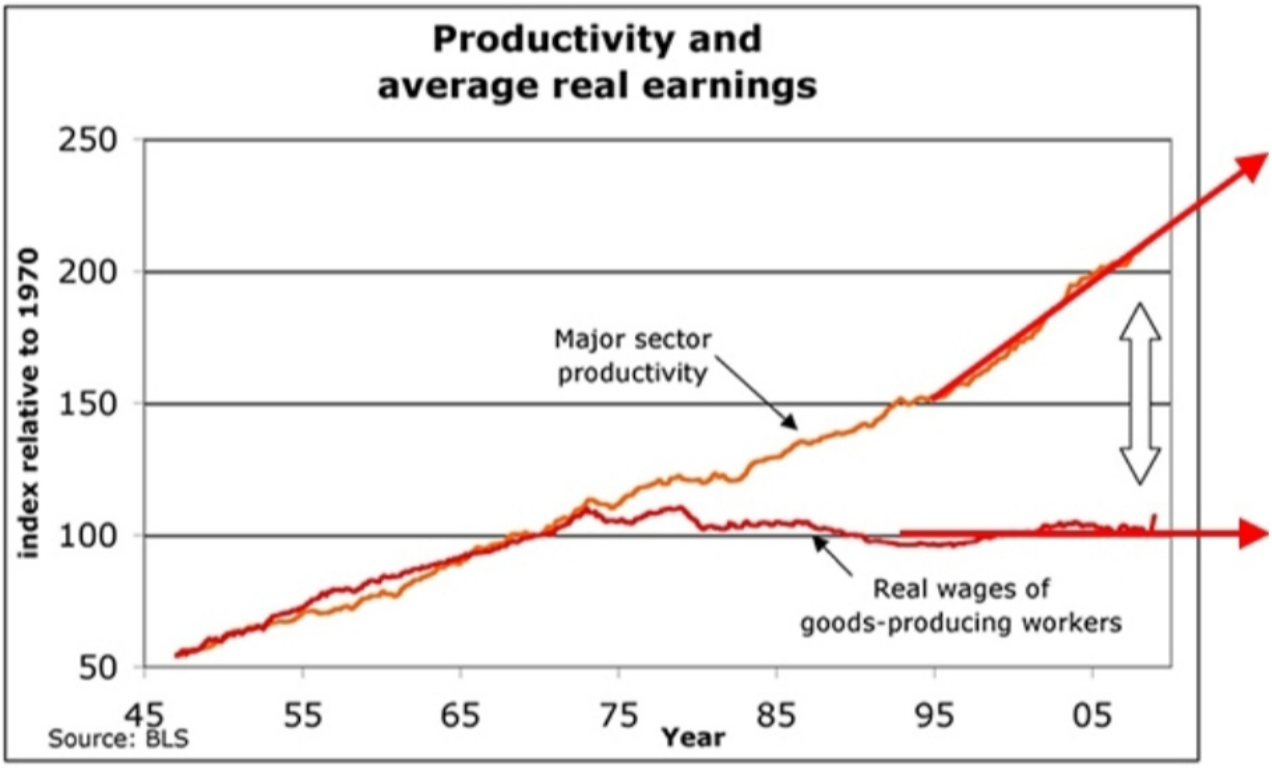
Productivity and Average Real Earnings



The correct answer is D.

Explanation:

The trend post-1975 has been an increasing gap between productivity and real wages. If that trend continues, we will see a gap that expands even more than it already has.



Which statement **best** describes how various factors came together to trigger the start of World War I?

Read Passage >

○ A World War I was the direct result of national alliances and the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria.

○ B The power vacuum created by the decline of the Ottoman Empire was the primary factor that led to World War I.

Ⓒ Military alliances, militarism, imperialism, and nationalism all led to the outbreak of World War I.

Ⓓ Historians believe there is no correlation between national alliances, militarism, and imperialism that led to the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria and ultimately war.

Causes of World War I

The causes of World War I remain controversial and debated questions. World War I began in the Balkans in late July 1914 and ended in November 1918, leaving 17 million dead and 20 million wounded.

Scholars looking at the long-term seek to explain why two rival sets of powers – Germany and Austria-Hungary on the one hand, and Russia, France, and Great Britain on the other – had come into conflict by 1914. They look at such factors as political, territorial and economic conflicts, militarism, a complex web of alliances and alignments, imperialism, the growth of nationalism, and the power vacuum created by the decline of the Ottoman Empire. Other important long-term or structural factors that are often studied include unresolved territorial disputes, the perceived breakdown of the balance of power in Europe, convoluted and fragmented governance, the arms races of the previous decades, and military planning.

Scholars doing short-term analysis focused on summer 1914 ask if the conflict could have been stopped, or whether it was out of control. The immediate causes lay in decisions made by statesmen and generals during the July Crisis of 1914. This crisis was triggered by the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria by a Bosnian Serb who had been supported by a nationalist organization in Serbia. The crisis escalated as the conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia came to involve Russia, Germany, France, and ultimately Belgium and Great Britain. Other factors that came into play during the diplomatic crisis that preceded the war included misperceptions of intent (e.g., the German belief that Britain would remain neutral), fatalism that war was inevitable, and the speed of the crisis, which was exacerbated by delays and misunderstandings in diplomatic communications.

The crisis followed a series of diplomatic clashes among the Great Powers (Italy, France, Germany, Britain, Austria-Hungary, and Russia) over European and colonial issues in the decades before 1914 that had left tensions high. In turn, these public clashes can be traced to changes in the balance of power in Europe since 1867.

The correct answer is C.

Explanation:

There were many long-term and short-term factors that led to the outbreak of War in Europe. Some of the main factors cited by scholars were the rise of **nationalism, militarism, imperialism**. The system of **military alliances** dividing Europe into two major factions was another major factor. According to the passage, “Scholars looking at the long-term seek to explain why two rival sets of powers – Germany and Austria-Hungary on the one hand, and Russia, France, and Great Britain on the other – had come into conflict by 1914. They look at such factors as political, territorial and economic conflicts, **militarism**, a complex web of **alliances** and alignments, **imperialism**, the growth of **nationalism**, and the power vacuum created by the decline of the Ottoman Empire.”